

CHARPENTIER'S New Map of Portsmouth

Published by
CHARPENTIER & CO

INCLUDING
SOUTHSEA, LANDPORT, PORTSEA
DISTRICT.

46, High Street
PORTSMOUTH

EXPLANATORY REFERENCES
Main Routes
Water Divisions
Public Institutions

Scale 6 inches

- REFERENCES**
THE ROYAL PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARD
- 1. 1st Dock, built 1698
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- REFERENCES**
PUBLIC BUILDINGS
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- LIST OF WARDS.**
- 1. ST. THOMAS 2. ST. SIMON
 - 3. PORTSEA 4. HAVELOCK
 - 5. WILE END 6. ST. PETER
 - 7. NORTH END 8. TOWN HALL
 - 9. BUCKLAND 10. FRACTION
 - 11. KINGSTON 12. ST. MARY'S
 - 13. HIGHLAND 14. CHARLES DICKENS

Houses in which Scarlet Fever has occurred marked with a Red Dot.
Houses in which Typhoid Fever has occurred marked with a Red Cross.
Houses in which Diphtheria has occurred marked with a Blue Cross.



“SALUS POPULI SUPREMA LEX.”



REPORT

ON THE

Health of Portsmouth

FOR THE YEAR 1904,

BY

A. MEARNS FRASER,

M.D. (EDIN. UNIV.), D.P.H. (CAMB. UNIV.)

Medical Officer of Health,

Medical Superintendent to the Small Pox Hospital,

Medical Officer of Health to the Port of Portsmouth.

INCLUDING THE

Report of the Public Analyst:

EDWARD RUSSELL, B.Sc. LOND., F.I.C.

Health Committee, 1903=4.

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR—

COUNCILLOR J. E. PINK, J.P.

Chairman :

ALDERMAN A. LEON EMANUEL, J.P.

Vice-Chairman :

COUNCILLOR R. EMMETT, M.D.

ALDERMAN SIR WILLIAM PINK, K.L.H., J.P.

ALDERMAN J. H. ALLEN.

COUNCILLORS :

G. W. EDMONDS

H. J. C. JONES

W. A. MORLEY

H. R. PINK, J.P.

C. GILLET

W. E. DUCK

J. BALDWIN

J. MULVANY, L.R.C.P.

S. WOLFE

J. DUMMER

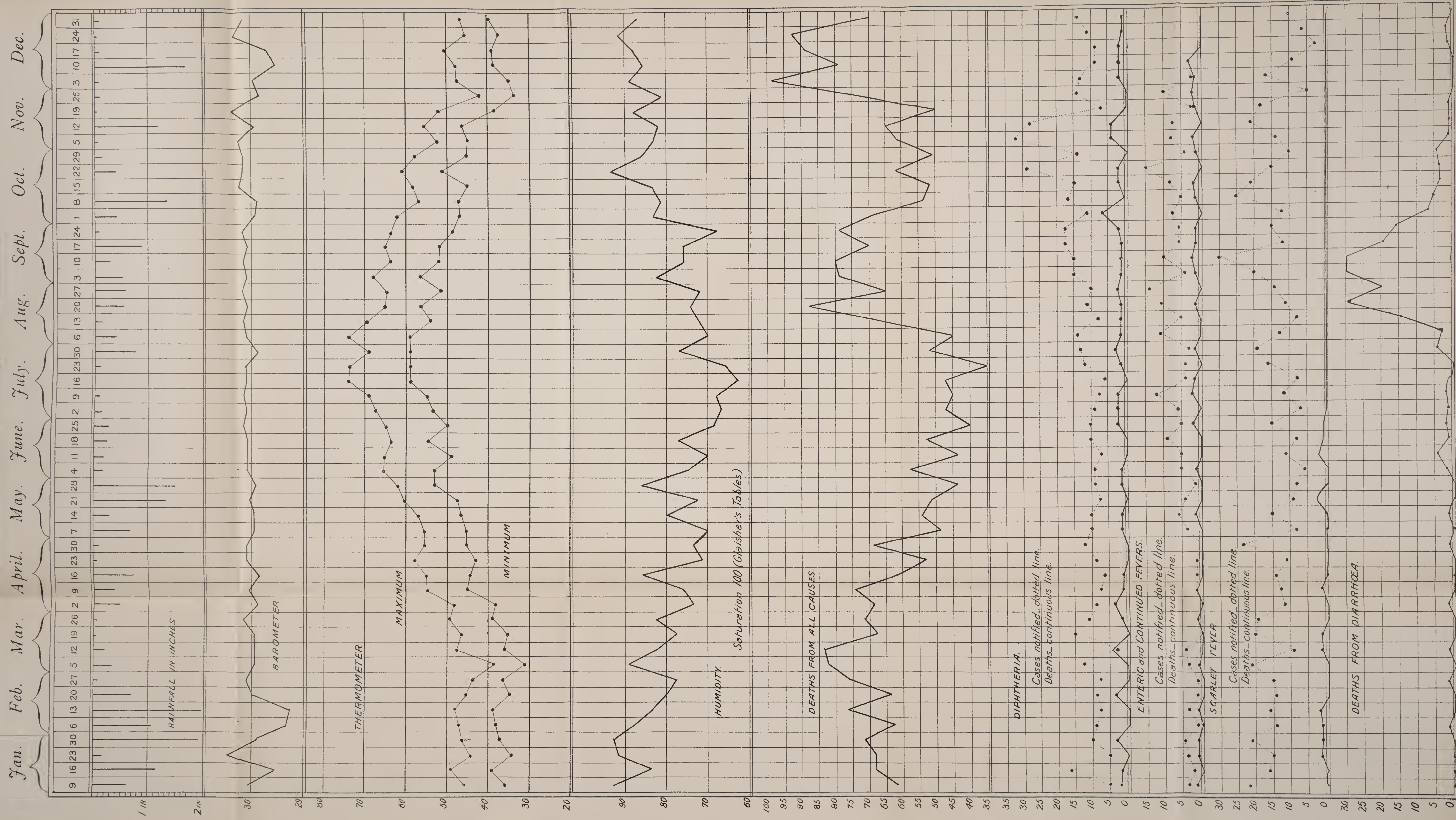
W. HOOKEY

H. PALIN

M. GILL

BOROUGH OF PORTSMOUTH.

METEOROLOGICAL AND DISEASE CHART FOR 1904.





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Officers of the Medical Officer of Health's Dept.

Medical Officer of Health :

A. MEARNS FRASER, M.D., D.P.H.

Chief Inspector of Nuisances :

F. L. BELL, Cert. San. Inst.

Inspector C.D.A. Act and Inspector of Nuisances :

G. W. MONKCOM.

Clerk :

C. W. HEARN.

Inspectors of Nuisances :

H. J. LOVELOCK, Cert. San. Inst.

J. S. HOBBS, Cert. San. Inst.

F. R. LOVETT, Cert. San. Inst.

H. HOLMAN, Cert. San. Inst.

C. W. HALL, Cert. San. Inst.

E. J. G. SINNETT, Cert. San. Inst.

Inspector of Workshops and Inspector of Nuisances :

H. G. GRAY, Cert. San. Inst.

Inspector of Drains and Inspector of Nuisances :

W. H. TURNER, Cert. San. Inst.

Assistant Clerk :

G. BOWDEN.

Disinfector :

A. AYLMER.

Port Sanitary Inspector :

T. MEADES.

Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Medical Superintendent :

J. MCGREGOR, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.

Matron :

MISS F. PETCHEY.

Medical Officer's Report.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present for your consideration my Annual Report on the health of the Borough during the year 1904. Included in it is an account of the various measures taken by the Health Department for the protection of the public health, the usual statistical returns, the action taken under the Public Health Acts, including the Factory and Workshops Act, the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, and the Midwives Act, etc.

To my mind the most important event of the year from a public health point of view has been the completion and issuing of the new Building Bye-laws. The drafting of these, and the subsequent alterations and revisions to comply with the requirements of the Local Government Board, have involved a considerable amount of time and labour, not only on the part of your officers, but also on the part of those gentlemen who served so long on the Joint Bye-laws Committee, as a reward for these efforts there now remains the satisfaction of knowing that the new Bye-laws, intelligently enforced, must inevitably have far-reaching results in the future on the health of the public of this Borough.

I would take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the kind consideration and courtesy I have always experienced at your hands, and my regret that illness has prevented this Report being issued at an earlier date.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. MEARNS FRASER, M.D.,

*Medical Officer of Health to the Port and Borough
of Portsmouth, and Medical Superintendent
to the Small-pox Hospital.*

Summary for 1904.

Population (estimated to middle of 1904)	...	...	198,038
Total Births	...	5,579	Rate per 1000 ... 28·27
„ Deaths	...	3,333	„ „ ... 16·88
Deaths under 1 year	...	791	Deaths under 1 year to 1000 Births ... 145
„ 60 years and upwards	...	1,009	Death rate per 1000 living ... 50·9
„ Principal Zymotic Diseases	...	417	Death rate per 1000 ... 2·11
„ Small Pox	...	0	„ „ ... 0
„ Measles	...	1	„ „ ... 0·00
„ Scarlet Fever	...	22	„ „ ... 0·11
„ Diphtheria	...	71	„ „ ... 0·36
„ Whooping Cough	..	76	„ „ ... 0·38
„ Fever	...	34	„ „ ... 0·17
„ Diarrhœa	...	213	„ „ ... 1·06
„ Violence	...	95	„ „ ... 0·48
„ Inquest Cases	...	238	Percentage to total deaths 7·13
„ Public Institutions	...	594	„ „ 17·82
„ Uncertified Causes	...	36	„ „ 1·08
Average Death Rate for ten years, 1894—1903	...	...	... 17·32
Mean Temperature	...	...	... 51·1
Total Rainfall in inches	...	...	... 26·68

Statistics.

Population.—The population estimated to the middle of 1904 was 198,038.

TABLE I.

Table showing the Population, Marriages, Inhabited Houses, Births and Deaths, for the year 1904 and the ten preceding years.

GROSS NUMBERS.

Year	*Estimated Population	No. of Inhabited Houses	Marriages	Registered Births	Total Number of Deaths		
					Total, all ages	Under 1 year	Under 5 years
1904	198,038	41,053	1,969	5,579	3,333	791	335
1903	194,960	39,874	1,882	5,431	2,867	620	889
1902	191,909	38,967	1,772	5,284	3,269	800	1,153
1901	188,855	37,983	1,766	5,267	3,367	858	1,199
1900	185,725	38,007	1,711	4,995	3,359	771	1,123
1899	182,576	35,851	1,719	5,000	3,737	986	1,419
1898	179,500	34,967	1,684	4,971	3,048	681	1,036
1897	176,497	34,193	1,589	4,897	2,974	819	1,129
1896	173,565	34,739	1,581	5 006	3,030	785	1,156
1895	170,672	34,230	1,432	4,868	2,129	856	1,169
1894	167,878	31,377	1,462	4,709	2,593	611	967
Average ten years 1894-'03	181,214	36,019	1,660	5,043	3,137	789	1,124

*Revised in accordance with Census Returns, 1901.

NOTES.

- 1.—Population at Census, 1901 : { Males 91,069 } ... 188,133
Females 97,064 }
- 2.—Area in Acres (including extended area) ... 5,861
- 3.—Average number of Persons in each house at Census ... 5
- 4.—Average number of Persons per acre at Census ... 37

Births.—There is again this year a slight increase in the birth rate. The total number of births registered was 5,579, which gives a rate of 28·27 per 1000. There has been a slight but steady increase since 1902, as will be seen from Table II.

The numbers of births in the different quarters were as follows :—

First Quarter, ending April 2nd	...	1,366 births
Second „ „ July 2nd	...	1,336 „
Third „ „ October 1st	...	1,455 „
Fourth „ „ December 1st	...	1,422 „

Marriages.—1969 Marriages took place in 1904. This is 87 more than in the previous year, and gives a marriage rate of 19·97.

Deaths.—The Deaths registered numbered 3,333, giving a death rate of 16·88 per 1000.

Deaths were registered in the four quarters of the year as follows—

First Quarter	920 deaths,	equal to rate of	18·6 per 1000
Second „	694 „ „	14·1 „	
Third „	818 „ „	16·6 „	
Fourth „	901 „ „	18·2 „	

The corrected death rate of 17·30 per 1000 places Portsmouth fourteenth in the list of the 37 great towns of England and Wales. The lowest death rate is that of Willesden, 12·00, and the highest that of Liverpool, 24·18 per 1000.

TABLE II.

* Table showing the Annual Birth-rate, Rate of Mortality, and Death-rates among Children for the year 1904, and ten years preceding.

Year	Birth-rate per 1000 of the Population	Annual Rate of Mortality living from all causes	Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000 living from 7 principal Zymotic Diseases	Deaths of Children under 1 year : Percentage to total Deaths	Percentage of Deaths of Children under 1 year to Registered Births	Deaths of Children under 5 years : Percentage to Total Deaths
1904	28·27	16·88	2·11	23·7	14·2	33·5
1903	27·95	14·75	1·49	21·6	11·2	31·0
1902	27·53	17·03	2·35	24·4	15·1	35·2
1901	27·88	17·82	2·87	25·4	16·2	35·6
1900	26·89	18·09	2·46	22·9	17·4	33·4
1899	27·33	20·47	3·53	26·4	19·7	37·8
1898	26·58	16·98	2·38	22·3	13·7	34·0
1897	27·74	16·85	2·62	27·5	16·7	37·9
1896	28·84	17·46	2·36	25·9	15·6	31·1
1895	28·52	18·33	2·36	27·3	17·6	37·5
1894	28·05	15·44	2·11	23·5	12·9	37·3
Average of 10 years, 1894-1903	27·13	17·32	2·45	24·7	15·6	35·8

*Revised in accordance with the Census returns of 1901.

TABLE III.

Showing the Population, Birth Rates, Recorded Death Rates, Corrected Death Rates, Zymotic Rates, and Deaths under 1 year to 1000 Births in the 37 Large Towns for the year 1904 (52 weeks).

NAME OF TOWNS	Popula- tion middle of 1904	PER 1,000 LIVING			ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE								Deaths of Children under 1 year of age to 1,000 Births
		Birth Rate	Recorded Death Rate	Corrected Death Rate	Small Pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Fever	Diarrhoea	Total of Cols. 5.11	
Col.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
WILLESDEN ...	132,566	32.7	11.19	12.00	...	0.30	0.02	0.14	0.08	0.05	1.03	1.62	114
WALTHAMSTOW	111,282	32.5	12.17	12.87	0.01	0.50	0.14	0.24	0.30	0.09	1.59	2.87	140
LEYTON ...	110,844	28.7	12.67	13.03	...	0.21	0.06	0.11	0.42	0.09	1.67	2.56	143
SOUTHAMPTON	111,500	26.8	13.74	13.66	...	...	0.01	0.11	0.15	0.02	0.79	1.08	115
EAST HAM ...	116,902	31.8	13.08	13.95	...	0.53	0.09	0.42	0.22	0.13	1.74	3.13	154
CROYDON ...	144,419	26.0	13.80	14.15	...	0.42	0.05	0.17	0.10	0.04	0.64	2.42	130
TOTTENHAM ...	112,981	31.8	13.86	14.96	0.01	0.36	0.07	0.20	0.16	0.06	1.28	2.13	139
LEICESTER ...	224,186	26.6	14.51	15.48	0.02	0.14	0.02	0.03	0.39	0.06	1.31	1.97	167
BRISTOL ...	343,204	26.7	15.62	16.03	0.00	0.30	0.11	0.30	0.34	0.08	0.51	1.64	134
CARDIFF ...	176,313	29.6	14.83	16.13	0.01	0.36	0.14	0.18	0.34	0.05	0.72	1.80	146
BRIGHTON ...	126,286	23.5	16.60	16.36	...	0.72	0.02	0.12	0.29	0.06	0.43	1.64	134
DERBY ...	120,449	27.4	15.30	16.49	0.03	0.12	0.03	0.25	0.23	0.06	0.68	1.40	143
HALIFAX ...	107,580	20.0	15.45	16.74	0.08	0.44	0.21	0.16	0.18	0.09	0.34	1.50	128
PORTSMOUTH	198,038	28.3	16.88	17.30	...	0.01	0.11	0.36	0.40	0.17	1.08	2.13	145
NORWICH ...	115,538	27.6	18.23	17.41	...	1.15	0.03	0.07	0.34	0.14	1.18	2.91	180
LONDON ...	4,648,950	27.9	16.63	17.48	0.01	0.49	0.08	0.16	0.33	0.07	1.04	2.18	146
WEST HAM ...	288,424	32.3	16.45	17.59	0.00	0.60	0.14	0.15	0.35	0.11	2.08	3.43	162
PLYMOUTH ...	114,003	25.4	18.54	18.08	...	0.69	0.32	0.12	0.24	0.14	1.02	2.53	172
SHEFFIELD ...	432,940	32.0	16.79	18.10	0.00	0.08	0.20	0.11	0.34	0.12	1.35	2.20	158
NOTTINGHAM...	248,811	27.7	17.70	18.65	0.05	0.18	0.11	0.28	0.36	0.23	1.37	2.58	176
SOUTH SHIELDS	107,334	34.0	17.90	18.95	0.07	0.27	0.07	0.12	0.58	0.07	0.58	1.76	145
HULL ...	253,865	31.0	18.56	19.02	0.02	0.71	0.05	0.25	0.26	0.15	2.68	4.12	178
BOLTON ...	175,744	26.8	16.91	19.12	0.01	0.07	0.13	0.16	0.75	0.22	0.94	2.28	168
BLACKBURN ...	132,134	23.4	16.93	19.14	...	0.48	0.10	0.08	0.73	0.16	0.81	2.36	191
BRADFORD ...	285,089	22.1	17.64	19.50	0.01	0.52	0.15	0.57	0.17	0.17	0.83	2.42	166
GATESHEAD ...	118,067	34.4	18.51	19.51	0.29	0.34	0.17	0.12	0.77	0.06	1.13	2.88	174
LEEDS ...	450,142	28.0	18.02	19.66	0.00	0.76	0.13	0.10	0.47	0.11	0.99	2.56	175
SUNDERLAND...	151,157	34.5	19.46	20.07	0.01	0.40	0.02	0.18	0.42	0.21	1.09	2.33	164
OLDHAM ...	131,497	24.9	18.19	20.45	0.10	0.47	0.15	0.25	0.27	0.16	0.91	2.31	156
NEWCASTLE ...	225,362	30.5	19.36	20.88	0.08	0.25	0.11	0.22	0.58	0.04	0.51	1.79	156
BIRKENHEAD	114,814	33.2	19.64	20.93	0.01	0.90	0.17	0.24	0.73	0.12	1.54	3.71	181
PRESTON ...	115,055	28.1	19.20	21.00	0.06	0.64	0.05	0.20	0.28	0.27	1.43	2.93	185
RHONDDA ...	122,310	39.8	19.11	21.02	...	0.84	0.17	0.25	0.43	0.35	1.76	3.80	190
BIRMINGHAM...	537,965	31.6	19.88	21.39	...	0.38	0.12	0.24	0.85	0.07	1.76	3.42	197
SALFORD ...	228,983	31.8	21.18	23.40	0.01	1.11	0.25	0.49	0.62	0.23	1.66	3.37	192
MANCHESTER	557,938	31.3	21.27	23.76	0.02	0.76	0.15	0.17	0.50	0.12	1.37	3.09	187
LIVERPOOL ...	723,430	33.7	22.59	24.18	0.00	0.94	0.20	0.27	0.58	0.15	2.52	4.66	196

Class I.—Continued.																		
Order 5.—Venereal Diseases																		
Syphilis	...	...	8	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	10	2	...	13
Gonorrhœa, Stricture of Urethra	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	4
Order 6.—Septic Diseases																		
Erysipelas	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	6
Pyæmia, Septicæmia	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	3
Class II.																		
PARASITIC DISEASES—																		
Thrush and Other Vegetable Parasitic Diseases	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Class III.																		
DIETETIC DISEASES—																		
Want of Breast Milk, Starvation	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Chronic Alcoholism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5	2	18
Delirium Tremens	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	3
Class IV.																		
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES—																		
Rheumatic Fever, Rheumatism of the Heart	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	4
Rheumatism	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3
Gout	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	8
Cancer, Malignant Disease	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	59	18	185
Tabes Mesenterica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	6	...	16
Tubercular Meningitis, Hydrocephalus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	12	4	44
Phthisis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	188	100	10	321
Other forms of Tuberculosis, Scrofula	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	2	16
Purpura, Hæmorrhagic Diathesis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Anæmia, Chlorosis Leucocythæmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	8
Glycosuria, Diabetes, Mellitus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	2	1	15
Other Constitutional Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1

TABLE IV.—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	A G E S .										DISTRICTS.					Total		
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and over	Ports-mouth	Portsea	Kings-ton		Land-port	South-sea
Class V.																		
DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES—																		
Premature Birth	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	50	38	10	109
Atelectasis	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	3
Congenital Malformations	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6	...	12
Old Age	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	62	133	67	2	7	138	101	18	266
Class VI.																		
LOCAL DISEASES—																		
Order 1.— <i>Diseases of Nervous System</i>																		
Inflammation of Brain or its Membranes	12	8	8	5	2	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	1	1	22	12	4	40
Apoplexy, Softening of Brain, Hemiplegia, Brain Paralysis	...	...	...	4	6	15	30	16	28	58	41	1	4	10	102	66	17	199
Insanity, General Paralysis of the Insane	...	...	...	...	2	4	4	5	3	1	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	19
Epilepsy	1	...	1	1	2	3	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	7	5	...	13
Convulsions	41	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	21	28	3	56
Laryngismus Stridulus (Spasm of Glottis)	7	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	2	10
Diseases of Spinal Cord, Paraplegia, Paralysis Agitans	3	1	1	1	2	3	5	1	4	9	1	...	2	3	15	10	1	31
Other Diseases of Nervous System	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	4
Order 2.— <i>Diseases of Special Sense (e.g., of Ear, Eye, Nose)</i>																		
...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	4
Order 3.— <i>Diseases of Circulatory System</i>																		
Pericarditis	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Acute Endocarditis	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	7
Valvular Disease of Heart	2	1	4	9	8	9	16	10	12	21	12	1	4	15	36	43	7	105
Other Diseases of Heart	3	2	7	3	14	27	35	21	20	38	35	8	2	13	108	70	20	213
Aneurism	...	...	...	...	2	7	3	2	1	1	...	...	3	2	7	4	...	16
Embolism, Thrombosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
Other Diseases of Blood Vessels	...	...	...	1	2	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	5	1	1	9

[illegible]

TABLE IV.—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	A G E S.										DISTRICTS.					Total	
											Portsmouth	Portsea	Kington	Land-port	South-sea		
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and over					
Class VII.																	
DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE—																	
<i>Order 1.—Accident or Negligence</i>																	
Fractures, Contusions	...	1	1	...	2	1	2	1	...	2	2	1	1	...	8	2	13
Cut, Stab	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Burns, Scalds	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Poison	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
Drowning	1	2	2	1	1	1	...	3	...	...	6	...	2	2	11
Suffocation	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	9	8	20
Otherwise	...	2	5	1	1	...	4	1	1	1	7	...	1	3	11	7	23
<i>Order 2.—Homicide</i>																	
Murder	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
<i>Order 3.—Suicide</i>																	
Gunshot Wounds	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Cut, Stab	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Poison	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Drowning	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Hanging	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	3
Class VIII.																	
DEATHS FROM ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES																	
Dropsy	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Debility, Atrophy, Inanition	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	10	54	42	114
Mortification	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
Tumour	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	6
Abscess	...	2	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	8
Hæmorrhage	1	...	1
Causes not Specified or Ill-Defined	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1

SUMMARY OF TABLE IV.

Class	DISEASES.				Number of Deaths
I.	ZYMOTIC DISEASES—				
	1.	Miasmatic Diseases	...	...	248
	2.	Diarrhoeal Diseases	...	...	213
	3.	Malarial Diseases	...	...	1
	4.	Zoogenous Diseases	...	...	...
	5.	Venereal Diseases	...	...	17
	6.	Septic Diseases	...	...	13
II.	PARASITIC DISEASES				1
III.	DIETETIC DISEASES				22
IV.	CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES				625
V.	DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES				390
VI.	LOCAL DISEASES—				
	1.	Diseases of the Nervous System	...	...	372
	2.	“ “ Organs of Special Sense	...	...	4
	3.	“ “ Circulatory System	...	...	353
	4.	“ “ Respiratory System	...	...	529
	5.	“ “ Digestive System	...	...	177
	6.	“ “ Lymphatic System	...	...	1
	7.	“ “ Gland-like Organs of Uncertain Use	...	...	...
	8.	“ “ Urinary System	...	...	115
	9.	“ “ Reproductive System—			
		(a) Organs of Generation	...	...	1
		(b) Parturition	...	...	16
	10.	“ “ Bones and Joints	...	...	5
	11.	“ “ Integumentary System	...	...	2
VII.	VIOLENCE—				
	1.	Accidents or Negligence	...	...	81
	2.	Homicide	...	...	2
	3.	Suicide	...	...	12
VIII.	ILL-DEFINED OR NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES				133

TABLE V.

Deaths Registered at several groups of ages from different classes of Diseases during Quarter ending April 2nd, 1904.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	A G E S											DISTRICTS.					Totals	
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and over	Portsmouth	Portsea	Kington	Land-port		South-sea
Class																		
I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES—																		
Order 1— <i>Miasmatic Diseases</i>																		
Scarlet Fever	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	2	...	7
Whooping Cough	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	36	4	1	47
Diphtheria ...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	4	...	18
Simple Continued Fever	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	5
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	2	...	13
Other Miasmatic Diseases																		
(Influenza)	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	7	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Order 2— <i>Diarrhæal Diseases</i>																		
Diarrhoea, Dysentery	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	4
Order 5— <i>Venereal Diseases</i>																		
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	4
Gonorrhoea, Stricture of Urethra	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Order 6— <i>Septic Diseases</i>																		
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	4
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
II.—PARASITIC DISEASES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
III.—DIETETIC DISEASES	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
IV.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES	...	9	5	14	23	18	27	14	14	10	2	...	1	8	83	44	8	144
V.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	34	19	3	5	49	45	9	111
VI.—LOCAL DISEASES	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	56	11	12	22	238	183	42	497
VII.—DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE	...	103	21	11	18	36	37	37	31	3	4	1	2	2	17	7	1	29
VIII.—NOT SPECIFIED OR ILL-DEFINED	...	5	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	12	11	2	30
TOTALS	203	116	44	27	47	60	72	54	47	121	98	31	22	46	478	311	63	920

TABLE VI.

Deaths Registered at several groups of ages from different classes of Diseases during Quarter ending July 2nd, 1904.

CAUSE OF DEATH	A G E S .										DISTRICTS.					Totals		
											Ports-	Port-	Kings-	Land-	South-			
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and over	mouth	sea	ton		port	sea
Class																		
I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES— Order 1— <i>Miasmatic Diseases</i>																		
Scarlet Fever ...	2	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	8
Whooping Cough ...	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	9	...	13
Diphtheria ...	...	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	2	1	10
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	5
Other Miasmatic Diseases (Influenza)	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	4	...	2	6
Order 2— <i>Diarrhæal Diseases</i>																		
Diarrhoea, Dysentery ...	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	7	...	12
Order 5— <i>Venereal Diseases</i>																		
Syphilis ...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4
Gonorrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Order 6— <i>Septic Diseases</i>																		
Pyæmia, Septicæmia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
II.—PARASITIC DISEASES ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.—DIETETIC DISEASES ...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	6
IV.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES	9	14	8	23	26	27	23	11	9	16	6	...	4	9	92	55	12	172
V.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	16	38	14	1	3	52	30	8	94
VI.—LOCAL DISEASES	54	31	13	12	13	32	46	19	24	47	22	2	8	18	153	109	27	315
VII.—DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE	3	1	3	...	3	1	2	1	2	1	4	...	3	1	11	5	1	21
VIII.—NOT SPECIFIED OR ILL-DEFINED	22	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	12	11	...	25
TOTALS	127	68	35	35	49	64	74	33	36	85	72	16	17	34	355	236	52	694

TABLE VII.

Deaths registered at several groups of ages from different classes of Diseases during Quarter ending Oct. 1st, 1904.

CAUSE OF DEATH	A G E S.											DISTRICTS.					Totals		
												Portsmouth	Portsea	Kings-ton	Land-port	South-sea			
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85							85 and over	
Class																			
I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES—																			
Order 1— <i>Miasmatic Diseases</i>																			
Measles ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever ...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3
Whooping Cough ...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	8
Diphtheria ...	1	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	7	2	...	23
Enteric or Typhoid Fever ...	...	2	2	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	10
Other Miasmatic Diseases (Influenza)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Order 2— <i>Diarrhoeal Diseases</i>																			
Diarrhoea, Dysentery ...	143	27	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	2	...	2	11	95	58	10	...	176
Order 3— <i>Malarial Diseases</i>																			
Remittent Fever ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Order 5— <i>Venereal Diseases</i>																			
Syphilis ...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
Gonorrhoea, Stricture of Urethra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Order 6— <i>Septic Diseases</i>																			
Pyæmia, Septicæmia ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Puerperal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
II.—PARASITIC DISEASES ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.—DIETETIC DISEASES ...	1	...	...	...	1	2	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	11
IV.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES	10	12	8	15	32	15	19	16	9	12	6	...	3	6	83	44	8	...	144
V.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	11	22	15	1	1	44	29	3	...	78
VI.—LOCAL DISEASES ...	55	20	13	10	15	16	40	16	29	47	34	1	4	17	153	108	14	...	296
VII.—DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE	3	3	2	4	2	...	2	2	1	1	1	...	3	...	10	5	3	...	21
VIII.—NOT SPECIFIED OR ILL-DEFINED ...	32	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	4	19	12	2	...	38
TOTALS	281	79	39	32	44	37	65	39	44	77	65	16	16	44	445	271	42	...	818

TABLE VIII.

Deaths Registered at several groups of ages from different classes of Diseases during Quarter ending Jan. 3rd, 1905.

CAUSE OF DEATH	A G E S .										DISTRICTS.					Totals		
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and over	Ports-mouth	Portsea	Kings-ton		Land-port	South-sea
Class I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES— <i>Order 1—Miasmatic Diseases</i>																		
Scarlet Fever ...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	4
Whooping Cough ...	3	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	8
Diphtheria ...	...	11	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	5	1	20
Enteric or Typhoid Fever ...	...	...	1	4	2	2	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	10	1	2	13
Other Miasmatic Diseases (Influenza)	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	2	2	6	8	1	...	1	18	5	...	24
<i>Diarrhoeal Diseases</i>																		
Diarrhoea, Dysentery ...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	14	5	...	21
<i>Order 5—Venereal Diseases</i>																		
Syphilis ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
<i>Order 6—Septic Diseases</i>																		
Erysipelas ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Pyæmia, Septicæmia ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
II.—PARASITIC DISEASES ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.—DIETETIC DISEASES ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
IV.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES	...	8	4	25	23	35	31	9	9	13	1	...	...	11	94	50	9	165
V.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	12	39	19	...	9	48	42	8	107
VI.—LOCAL DISEASES ...	...	35	16	16	31	40	49	29	32	82	60	7	8	36	234	156	33	467
VII.—DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE	...	...	...	1	4	3	5	2	...	2	...	...	2	1	13	7	1	24
VIII.—DEATHS FROM ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	2	1	20	14	3	40
TOTALS	180	62	34	49	61	82	89	43	47	119	108	27	13	62	473	295	58	901

TABLE IX.

Table showing the Numbers and Death Rates per 1000 of Population from the Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases, from Lung Diseases (excluding Phthisis), from Phthisis, and from all causes, during each Quarter, and for the whole Year, 1904.

Quarter ending	The Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases*		Lung Diseases (excepting Phthisis)†		Phthisis		From all Causes	
	No.	Rate per 1000	No.	Rate per 1000	No.	Rate per 1000	No.	Rate per 1000
April 2nd, 1904 ...	82	1·66	206	4·20	74	1·50	920	18·6
July 2nd, 1904 ...	48	0·97	90	1·82	92	1·86	694	14·1
October 1st, 1904 ...	221	4·47	57	1·15	65	1·31	818	16·6
January 3rd, 1905...	66	1·34	157	3·18	90	1·82	901	18·2
THE YEAR 1904...	417	2·11	510	2·58	321	1·62	3333	16·88

* Includes Small-Pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Enteric or Typhoid Fever, and Diarrhoea.

† Includes Emphysema, Asthma, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, and other Diseases of the Respiratory System.

TABLE X.

DIVISION I.

Showing the number of Deaths from all ages from certain groups of Diseases,
and proportion of Deaths per 1,000 of Population
and to 1,000 Births.

DISEASES.	Total Deaths	Deaths per 1000 of Population at all ages	Proportion of Deaths to 1000 Births
(1) Principal Zymotic Diseases ...	417	2·11	74
(2) Pulmonary Diseases (excluding Consumption) ...	529	2·28	95
(3) Principal Tubercular Diseases ...	397	2·04	71

DIVISION II.

Deaths of Infants under one year of age from Wasting and Convulsive Diseases ;
also proportion of Deaths under one year per 1,000 Births, and per
1,000 Deaths from all causes under one year.

DISEASES.	Total Deaths	Deaths per 1000 Births	Deaths under one year per 1000 of Total Deaths
(4) Wasting Diseases ...	220	39	288
(5) Convulsive Diseases ...	71	13	90

NOTES.

- (1) Includes Small-pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Typhoid or Enteric Fever, Continued Fever and Diarrhœa.
- (3) Includes Phthisis (or Consumption), Scrofula, Tuberculosis, Tabes mesenterica, Tubercular Meningitis, and Hydrocephalus.
- (4) Includes Marasmus, Atrophy, Want of Breast Milk, and Premature Birth.
- (5) Includes Infantile Meningitis, Convulsions and Teething.

TABLE XI.
Showing the number of Deaths in the Years 1861 to 1904, from the Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases.

YEAR	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	
POPULATION ..	95220	96960	98731	100531	102363	104230	106130	108064	110034	112040	114083	116162	118280	120436	122632	124867	127144	129461	131821	134235	128332	129872	134441	137412	140448	143552	146724	149966	153279	156667	159893	162492	165153	167878	170672	173565	176497	179300	182576	185725	188885	191909	194960	198038	
DISEASES																																													
Small-Pox	1	..	12	238	3	1	1	1	39	514	45	2	..	1	1	1	3	..	2	4
Measles	3	42	80	6	14	16	82	46	57	39	42	52	16	55	54	109	12	36	10	42	7	156	10	164	7	197	8	50	8	4	223	38	120	139	39	126	35	73	50	3	82	70	17	1	
Scarlet Fever	5	225	134	17	20	34	15	107	295	119	30	5	12	36	47	457	36	16	11	9	25	40	16	9	5	18	26	12	11	19	9	18	32	14	7	19	11	31	22	11	15	14	27	22	
Diphtheria	9	20	24	17	7	26	4	18	18	13	10	21	15	19	18	11	5	1	4	20	205	106	20	41	42	65	47	17	33	47	23	26	29	34	18	20	22	54	120	104	70	62	75	71	
Whooping Cough	11	36	16	48	50	46	23	57	26	46	65	17	19	104	8	42	59	92	9	48	66	35	54	9	44	102	41	26	92	39	38	87	36	41	64	60	65	42	62	87	21	92	34	76	
Fever	111	128	57	72	74	85	74	119	105	91	72	112	57	101	103	71	87	96	62	70	60	107	93	58	93	124	53	27	32	50	33	42	54	29	37	28	44	44	75	93	43	54	23	34	
Diarrhoea	152	71	68	118	122	117	140	177	130	121	107	113	106	149	141	131	153	170	73	192	73	111	80	116	123	191	151	98	122	105	73	99	247	93	238	157	286	183	316	159	311	159	115	213	
Totals	292	523	391	498	317	330	338	526	602	430	366	834	310	470	371	822	322	411	169	381	436	556	274	397	314	698	329	230	300	265	399	310	518	534	403	410	4.3	427	645	457	542	451	291	417	

TABLE XII.

VACCINATION RETURNS—1st January to 30th June, 1904.

Registration Sub-Districts comprised in the Vaccination Officer's District	Number of Births returned in the Birth List Sheets as registered from 1st Jan. to 30th June, 1904	Number of these Births duly entered by 31st Jan., 1904, in Columns 1, 2, 4 and 5, of the Vaccination Register Birth List Sheets, viz.:					Number of these Births which on 31st Jan., 1904, remained un- entered in the Vaccination Register on account (as shown by Report Book) of				Number of these Births remaining on 31st January, 1904, neither duly entered in the Vaccination Register (columns 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of this Return) nor temporarily accounted for in the Report Book (columns 8, 9 and 10 of this Return)
		Col. 1 Success- fully Vaccin- ated	Col. 2		Col. 4 Number in respect of whom Certifi- cates of Consci- entious Objection have been received	Col. 5 Dead Unvaccin- ated	Postpone- ment by Medical Certifi- cate	Removal to Districts the Vac- cination Officer of which has been duly apprised	Removal to places unknown, or which cannot be reached; and cases not having been found		
			Insus- ceptible of Vaccina- tion	Had Small-pox							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1. North End and Buckland ...	806	698	4	...	7	82	9	5	1	...	
2. Kingston and East Southsea...	670	579	2	...	9	57	15	5	3	...	
3. Portsea and Landport ...	723	634	1	...	3	67	11	4	3	...	
4. Portsmouth and Mid-Southsea	502	446	...	...	3	38	9	4	2	...
Totals ...	2701	2357	7	...	22	244	44	18	9	...	
VACCINATION OF CHILDREN whose Births were registered in this District from Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st, 1903, inclusive.											
1. North End and Buckland ...	1581	1401	5	...	25	128	9	8	5	...	
2. Kingston and East Southsea...	1269	1147	3	...	9	93	4	8	5	...	
3. Portsea and Landport ...	1504	1319	2	...	7	156	4	11	5	...	
4. Portsmouth and Mid-Southsea	1092	964	2	...	9	94	6	8	9	...	
Totals ...	5446	4831	12	...	50	471	23	35	24	...	

VACCINATION RETURNS FOR PAST TEN YEARS.

Year	No. of Births returned in birth sheets so registered from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.	Successfully Vaccinated	Insusceptible to Vaccination	Had Small-Pox	Dead Unvaccinated	Postponement by Medical Certificate	Removed to Districts the Vacc. Officer of which has been appraised	Removed to places unknown	No. of these births remaining	No. in respect of which Certificates of conscientious objections have been received
1894	4729	4147	20	...	412	46	18	82	4	...
1895	4896	4183	29	...	547	31	28	69	9	...
1896	4920	4329	25	...	476	31	35	20	4	...
1897	4924	4303	25	...	473	31	68	18	8	1
1898	4973	4243	22	...	518	32	46	26	10	61
1899	4981	4171	37	...	645	18	36	21	7	23
1900	5036	4385	60	...	521	26	27	20	4	37
1901	5287	4564	16	...	587	14	38	18	2	41
1902	5192	4509	31	...	547	26	29	19	...	31
1903	5446	4831	12	...	471	23	35	24	...	50
1904 (June)	2701	2357	7	...	244	44	18	9	...	22

Scarlet Fever.—This disease was not so prevalent as in the previous year, 726 cases being notified against 1167 in 1903.

The usual preventative measures were adopted. During last year considerable interest has been aroused in public health circles on the question of the value of isolation hospitals in the control of scarlet fever, and at the Congress of the Royal Institute of Public Health, held in Folkestone in July last, I seconded the following resolution that was proposed by Dr. K. Millard (M.O.H., Leicester): "That as the hospital isolation of scarlet fever has now been tried on a large scale for many years, and as some doubt exists as to whether the results attained are commensurate with the cost, it is desirable in the public interest that a full and authoritative enquiry into the subject should be held." A very lively and interesting discussion followed, and as a result the resolution was carried by 36 votes to 20. This is very instructive as showing how public opinion is gradually undergoing a change; if we had proposed such a resolution 10 years ago it would hardly have been treated seriously; now, however, not only do a large number of medical officers of health openly deny the value of the hospital for preventing scarlet fever, but in addition every medical publication in the country of any standing has given its support to the advisability of an official enquiry into the whole matter.

Personally I believe the principal measures telling for success in the prevention of scarlet fever are the careful protection of milk supplies against infection, and the rapid elimination from the large elementary schools of all children in the earliest stages of the disease. I believe the schools to be the principal causes of the spread, not only of scarlet fever, but all the other infectious diseases of childhood, and it is to these, in the provision of plenty of air space and the careful examination of the pupils, that we must direct our attention in the prevention of infectious diseases.

TABLE XIII.

Showing the number of cases of SCARLET FEVER notified, the number of deaths, and the percentage of deaths to cases notified for the years 1884-1904.

Year	Cases notified	No. of Deaths	Percentage of Deaths to cases notified
1884	266	9	3.38
1885	314	5	1.59
1886	343	18	5.24
1887	647	26	4.02
1888	465	12	2.58
1889	728	11	1.51
1890	573	19	3.31
1891	326	9	2.76
1892	1023	18	1.76
1893	1176	32	2.73
1894	458	14	3.06
1895	311	7	2.25
1896	524	19	3.62
1897	699	11	1.57
1898	710	27	3.80
1899	578	22	3.80
1900	348	11	3.16
1901	452	15	3.31
1902	603	14	2.32
1903	1167	17	1.46
1904	726	22	3.03
Total (21 years)	12437	338	2.87

Table showing the number of cases of SCARLET FEVER admitted to the Milton Hospital, the number of deaths, and the percentage of deaths to number of cases of Scarlet Fever.

Year	Cases admitted	No. of Deaths	Percentage of Deaths to cases treated
1884	13	...	...
1885	16	...	...
1886	29	...	...
1887	56	1	1.78
1888	120	1	0.88
1889	278	1	0.36
1890	384	11	2.86
1891	180	3	1.66
1892	532	6	1.12
1893	503	6	1.19
1894	238	8	3.36
1895	177	2	1.13
1896	352	11	3.15
1897	413	9	2.17
1898	436	23	5.27
1899	333	6	1.80
1900	198	6	3.03
1901	270	6	2.20
1902	339	6	1.77
1903	572	5	0.87
1904	340	8	2.38
Total (21 years)	5775	119	1.76

Small-Pox.—I am glad to be able to report that no case of this disease occurred in the Borough during the year. I was called in on several occasions to give an opinion on several suspicious looking rashes, but found none to be genuine cases of small-pox.

I append the customary tables showing the vaccination returns in the whole Borough, and the registration sub-districts. It is rather an anomaly that the provisions of the Vaccination Acts, which are purely public health measures, should be administered by the Guardians of the Poor, instead of the Sanitary Authority, which is of course the local administrative body for all other sanitary measures.

Diphtheria.—There was a slight decrease in the number of cases notified this year compared with last year, the figures being 601 and 633 respectively. The percentage of deaths per cases was lower than has ever been recorded before in the Borough, being only 11·81, the average death rate per 100 cases during the past 21 years being 18·82. There is often noticed a variation in the type of a disease at different periods ; for instance scarlet fever is a much milder disease now than was the case forty years ago. I do not think, however, that the decrease in death rate in diphtheria can be attributed to this factor ; I believe that for it we are solely indebted to antitoxin. It will be noticed on looking at Table XIV. that the case death rate from diphtheria has steadily decreased during the past six years, which corresponds pretty closely to the general use of antitoxin. It is true antitoxin was used to a certain extent before 1899, but its preparation had not then reached the same perfection, and in its use the necessity for large doses in bad cases had not then been so completely realized as at present.

The remarks made with regard to the agency of the large elementary schools in the spread of scarlet fever apply even with more force in the case of diphtheria.

All the houses in which cases of diphtheria occurred were visited, and as a result sanitary defects were found in **166**, or **37·6** per cent.

TABLE XIV.

Table showing the number of cases of DIPHTHERIA notified, the number of Deaths, and the percentage of Deaths to cases notified, for the years 1884 to 1904.

Year	Cases notified	No. of Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths to cases notified
1884	174	41	23·44
1885	173	42	24·25
1886	232	55	26·72
1887	260	47	19·08
1888	128	17	13·28
1889	126	33	26·19
1890	212	47	22·69
1891	140	23	16·42
1892	121	26	21·48
1893	140	29	21·48
1894	139	34	24·46
1895	124	18	14·51
1896	124	20	16·12
1897	148	22	15·07
1898	283	54	19·08
1899	566	120	21·20
1900	568	104	18·30
1901	454	70	15·41
1902	495	62	12·52
1903	633	75	11·84
1904	601	71	11·81
Totals (21 years)	5841	1020	18·82

Table showing the number of cases of DIPHTHERIA admitted to the Milton Hospital, the number of Deaths, and the percentage of Deaths to cases of Diphtheria admitted, for the years 1884 to 1904.

Year	Cases admitted	No. of Deaths	Percentage of Deaths to cases treated
1884	4	1	25·00
1885	6	...	...
1886	11	1	9·09
1887	27	8	23·70
1888	23	...	...
1889	18	...	...
1890	64	18	28·12
1891	51	4	7·84
1892	27	6	22·22
1893	12	4	33·33
1894	38	8	21·05
1895	46	5	10·87
1896	41	4	9·80
1897	37	3	8·11
1898	118	19	16·10
1899	225	27	11·90
1900	211	28	13·27
1901	170	24	14·11
1902	197	23	11·67
1903	211	14	6·63
1904	220	23	10·45
Totals (21 years)	175	220	Mean 13·70

TABLE XV.

Table showing the number of cases of TYPHOID FEVER notified, the number of Deaths, and the percentage of Deaths to cases notified, for the years 1884-1904.

Year	Cases notified.	No. of Deaths	Percentage of Deaths to cases notified
1884	539	58	10·76
1885	762	93	11·48
1886	1249	124	9·90
1887	554	53	9·52
1888	313	27	8·60
1889	317	32	10·01
1890	457	50	10·94
1891	265	33	12·40
1892	330	38	11·51
1893	361	54	14·96
1894	201	25	12·44
1895	258	33	12·74
1896	235	27	11·49
1897	320	42	13·08
1898	305	43	14·10
1899	531	75	14·12
1900	1083	92	8·49
1901	324	43	13·27
1902	448	54	12·05
1903	216	23	10·65
1904	223	33	14·80
Total (21 years)	9281	1052	11·8

Table showing the number of cases of TYPHOID FEVER admitted to the Milton Hospital, the number of Deaths, and the percentage of Deaths to cases of TYPHOID FEVER admitted, for the years 1884 to 1904.

Year	Cases admitted	No. of Deaths	Percentage of Deaths to cases treated
1884	2	...	...
1885	6	...	...
1886	66	4	6·06
1887	37	1	2·70
1888	35	...	...
1889	48	6	12·50
1890	114	5	4·38
1891	51	4	7·84
1892	81	6	7·41
1893	94	3	3·19
1894	53	3	5·85
1895	83	4	4·82
1896	83	6	7·23
1897	102	11	10·78
1898	92	14	15·31
1899	96	12	12·50
1900	157	18	11·46
1901	101	11	10·89
1902	105	13	12·38
1903	70	3	3·94
1904	73	9	12·33
Total (21 years)	1549	124	7·21

Typhoid or Enteric Fever.—The number of cases of this disease were last year very much below the average. It will be remembered that in the previous year (1903), we only had 216 cases of typhoid, which, with the single exception of 1894, was the lowest number recorded during the past 20 years. Last year the number only reached 223 or 7 more than in 1903.

In view of the number of cases that have in the past been attributed to shell-fish, particular enquiries have been made with regard to all the cases occurring in this town and it is noteworthy that 73 had shell-fish (either oysters, cockles, winkles, or mussels) a short time before being attacked, and from these cases, 9 more secondary cases occurred. The shell-fish concerned were cockles in 56 cases, oysters in 12, and mussels and winkles in 3.

I fancy that at the present time cockles are the most frequent cause of typhoid fever, greater attention is now being paid to the cultivation of oysters, consequently fewer cases occur, but cockles are still largely picked off the polluted mud of neighbouring shores, such as at Langston Harbour and near Rudmore, Tipnor, and Stamshaw. These are in the majority of cases improperly cooked before being eaten, and in a number of the cases that came under my observation were indeed eaten raw. A few remarks therefore on the preparation of cockles for food may not be out of place.

The usual method of cooking cockles is by pouring hot or boiling water over them to make them open their shells, or by heating them in boiling water until the water begins to bubble. Now even if the water is boiling when passed over a lot of cockles it rapidly becomes cooled a long way below the boiling point, consequently the cockles in the middle of the heat are never thoroughly exposed to the effects of the heat, and if originally gathered from a polluted source will remain dangerous to anyone eating them ; indeed Dr. Klein in the Report of the Medical Officer to the Local Government

Board, 1900-1901, has recorded that the typhoid bacillus can readily be found in the centre of a heap of cockles so treated. As a result of experiments it has been found that the cockles may be considered quite safe for eating, if steamed from three to five minutes under pressure, and this method does not in any way interfere with the palatibility or digestibility of the fish. The same result would probably be obtained by boiling the fish for seven or eight minutes, but as this has the effect of making them hard and indigestible, it is not done in practice. In Leigh the cooking is done on a large scale by steaming under pressure of from 10 to 44lbs., in galvanized iron boxes about 20 feet square by 4 to 5 inches deep. It is found this renders the cockles perfectly safe for food, and moreover does not harden or shrinken, or in any way impair the taste. In this town cockles are largely sold uncooked and the purchaser has to do the cooking himself. As private individuals will not possess the apparatus described above, I suggest the best domestic plan is to steam the fish from 5 to 10 minutes with the lid of the steamer on. I believe this practice will be found generally quite reliable, and seems to me the best that can be advised for general use amongst the public. I believe if this method is generally adopted it will be extremely rare for anyone to contract typhoid fever from eating cockles.

All the premises upon which typhoid fever occurred were examined for sanitary defects, which were found upon **63** or **28·2** per cent.

TABLE XVI.

Showing the relationship of TEMPERATURE and FATAL CASES of
DIARRHŒA.

Week ending	Temperature of Air		Temperature of Earth Thermometers		Total Rainfall in inches	Deaths from Diarrhoea
	Mean of Maximum	Mean of Minimum	1 Foot	4 Feet		
1904						
June 4th ...	65·8	51·9	59·1	54·9	·19	2
„ 11th ...	65·3	49·6	59·5	56·2	·20	4
„ 18th ...	63·1	54·2	60·8	56·8	·27	1
„ 25th ...	65·5	50·6	61·1	57·8	·30	2
July 2nd ...	67·	53·1	62·7	58·5	·18	1
„ 9th ...	69·2	55·1	63·9	59·3	·11	2
„ 16th ...	74·2	59·5	68·4	60·8	...	1
„ 23rd ...	74·2	58·8	69·4	62·5	·12	0
„ 30th ...	69·2	59·2	66·4	62·8	·85	4
Aug. 6th ...	73	59·3	67·6	62·9	·42	3
„ 13th ...	69·8	54·5	65·1	63	·19	14
„ 20th ...	66·9	56	62·6	62·1	·61	29
„ 27th ...	66·7	51·4	60·6	61·1	·67	21
Sept. 3rd ...	68·1	67·1	62·1	61	·59	30
„ 10th ...	64	52·3	59·9	60·5	·33	30
„ 17th ...	65·4	52·7	58·5	59·7	·90	19
„ 24th ...	63·2	49·7	56·5	58·9	·03	16
Oct. 1st ...	62·6	48·4	55·1	58·0	·46	7
„ 8th ...	67·9	47·8	54·2	57·2	1·40	5
„ 15th ...	58·5	45·4	52·1	55·5	...	3
„ 22nd ...	60·8	52·7	55·1	55·6	·41	3
„ 29th ...	58	45·4	52·9	55·1	·17	4

TABLE XVII.

WEEKLY RETURN of Cases of Infectious Diseases reported in accordance with the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, during the year 1904.

Week Ending		Small-pox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Fevers		Puerperal Fever	Erysipelas	Croup	Total
					Enteric	Continued				
January	9th ...	...	22	5	3	...	...	...	2	32
"	16th ...	...	16	16	2	...	...	2	...	36
"	23rd ...	...	15	5	3	...	...	2	...	25
"	30th ...	...	21	10	4	...	1	2	...	38
February	6th ...	...	14	9	1	...	1	5	...	30
"	13th ...	...	16	8	3	...	2	2	...	31
"	20th ...	...	14	9	1	...	...	2	...	26
"	27th ...	...	15	8	1	...	...	...	...	24
March	5th ...	...	21	12	2	1	...	4	1	41
"	12th ...	...	9	3	...	...	...	2	...	14
"	19th ...	...	20	15	4	...	...	3	1	43
"	26th ...	...	19	11	...	...	...	4	1	35
April	2nd ...	...	12	9	...	...	...	...	...	21
"	9th ...	...	13	7	...	...	...	3	...	23
"	16th ...	...	14	6	1	...	...	2	...	23
"	23rd ...	...	11	9	...	1	1	...	...	22
"	30th ...	...	23	12	1	...	...	...	...	36
May	7th ...	...	8	10	...	...	...	2	...	20
"	14th ...	...	15	10	3	...	...	2	...	30
"	21st ...	...	9	7	6	...	...	...	...	22
"	28th ...	...	8	9	4	...	...	1	...	22
June	4th ...	...	6	9	2	...	...	...	...	17
"	11th ...	...	11	7	5	...	...	1	...	24
"	18th ...	...	8	10	4	1	...	...	...	23
"	25th ...	...	15	10	8	1	...	2	...	36
July	2nd ...	...	7	9	5	...	...	...	...	21
"	9th ...	...	12	8	6	...	...	...	...	26
"	16th ...	...	8	6	12	...	...	...	...	26
"	23rd ...	...	16	12	4	...	...	2	...	34
"	30th ...	...	19	13	4	...	...	3	...	39
August	6th ...	...	13	14	3	...	...	2	...	32
"	13th ...	...	8	8	11	...	...	...	...	27
"	20th ...	...	11	11	4	1	...	4	...	31
"	27th ...	...	14	10	10	1	...	2	...	37
September	3rd ...	...	20	15	14	...	...	...	...	49
"	10th ...	...	30	15	3	1	...	...	...	49
"	17th ...	...	12	18	9	1	...	...	...	40
"	24th ...	...	15	18	5	1	...	1	...	40
October	1st ...	...	13	11	6	...	...	...	...	30
"	8th ...	...	25	17	7	...	1	4	...	54
"	15th ...	...	21	15	5	...	...	1	...	42
"	22nd ...	...	15	29	6	2	...	...	...	52
"	29th ...	...	10	9	15	...	...	1	1	36
November	5th ...	...	14	32	4	...	...	1	...	51
"	12th ...	...	21	28	8	...	...	1	...	58
"	19th ...	...	18	7	7	...	...	2	...	34
"	26th ...	...	5	14	2	...	...	3	...	24
December	3rd ...	...	17	13	10	...	...	4	...	44
"	10th ...	...	9	9	1	1	1	5	1	27
"	17th ...	...	2	9	2	1	1	3	...	18
"	24th ...	...	6	11	...	...	...	1	...	18
"	31st ...	...	10	14	2	...	1	3	...	30
Total ...		...	726	601	223	13	9	84	7	1663

TABLE XVIII.

Shewing the number of INFECTIOUS DISEASES REPORTED to the
Medical Officer of Health under the Infectious Diseases (Notification)
Acts of 1883 and 1889.

Year		Small-pox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Fever		Puerperal Fever	Erysipelas*	Membraneous Croup*	Totals
					Enteric	Con- tinued				
1885	...	8	314	173	762	...	2	...	...	1259
1886	...	7	343	232	1249	...	14	...	...	1845
1887	...	23	647	260	554	...	11	...	...	1495
1888	...	3	465	128	313	...	11	...	...	920
1889	...	6	728	126	317	...	6	...	...	1183
1890	...	...	573	212	457	125	4	...	...	1371
1891	...	...	350	138	265	52	15	...	...	820
1892	...	...	1023	121	330	76	2	...	...	1552
1893	...	6	1153	135	366	69	25	...	...	1754
1894	...	22	458	139	201	49	9	...	...	878
1895	...	...	311	124	258	62	15	...	...	770
1896	...	6	524	124	235	51	18	...	...	958
1897	...	...	699	148	320	64	19	...	...	1250
1898	...	...	710	283	305	44	15	...	...	1357
1899	...	1	578	566	631	32	17	...	...	1825
1900	...	...	348	568	1083	52	20	...	...	2071
1901	...	1	452	454	325	25	13	36	1	1307
1902	...	8	603	495	448	32	9	50	5	1650
1903	...	23	1167	633	216	13	9	74	1	2136
Totals	...	114	11446	5059	8635	746	234	160	7	26401
Means	...	6	602·11	266·2	449·1	39·3	39·3	12·3	2·3	1434
1904	...	...	726	601	223	13	13	84	7	1663

*Not a notifiable disease in this Borough until the passing of the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Extension Act, 1899.

Bacteriology.—Medical men practising in the Borough have again largely availed themselves of the opportunity of having bacteriological examinations made in cases of suspected infectious disease I have made altogether 535 investigations, these with the preparation of the various culture media, etc., have occupied a considerable amount of time, but in view of the results I believe the time to have been well spent. In the light of present knowledge no large town can be considered to possess an efficient Health Department unless provision is made for bacteriological research.

The diseases principally investigated have been diphtheria, typhoid or enteric fever, and tuberculosis. Outfits for the collection of material for examination in the above cases are kept at the Town Hall, and can be obtained on application by any medical man. The results of examinations are telephoned with as little delay as possible.

The following table shows the number and results of the examinations.

Diseases	Result		Total
	Positive	Negative	
Diphtheria	192	191	383
Tuberculosis	30	83	113
Typhoid or Enteric Fever	5	12	17
Other Examinations ...	...	...	22
Total ...	227	286	535

Water Supply.—I have really not much to add to what I have already said upon this subject. One point of interest, however, needs recording. As the result of a memorial presented to the Local Government Board by the Portsmouth Water Company, supported by the Portsmouth Corporation, in February, 1898, a public Enquiry was held at Havant in December of the same year. The result of that Enquiry was that the Local Government Board issued an Order on June 3rd, 1899, instructing the Havant Urban and Rural District Councils to provide an efficient system of sewerage for their district within *six months*.

On January 26th, 1905, a little over five and a half years since the date of the Order, the Town Clerk of Portsmouth received a letter from the Local Government Board stating that the Board's sanction for the loan of £18,400 for the sewerage of Havant had just been granted !

Another matter to which I have called attention is the provision, by the Water Company, of proper filter beds, for filtering the water before it is delivered in Portsmouth. The necessity for these is seen in the occasional very cloudy condition of the water in this town. So far, however, nothing has been done in this matter.

Although I am obliged to make recommendations from time to time with reference to the water, it is only right I should say that it is in my opinion an exceptionally good supply, but at the same time, when we are dealing with a water supply on which the health of nearly a quarter of a million people depends, it would not be right to omit any reasonable measures, the carrying out of which will abolish certain risks, remote though the danger from these may at present appear.

I append the results of the chemical analysis of the water made during the year.

The following **Analyses of Water** have been made during the past year. The results are expressed in parts per 100,000.

Date	Source	Total Solids	Chlorine	Chlorine estimated as common salt	Nitrogen as Nitrates and Nitrites	Free or Saline Ammonia	Albuminoid or Organic Ammonia	Total Hardness	Poisonous Metals	Sulphates and Nitrites	Physical Characters
1904											
Jan. 18	Town Hall	33·0	1·3	2·2	0·32	0·000	0·002	23·0	Nil ...	Nil ...	Clear, colourless, free from suspended matter
Feb. 15	Town Hall	30·5	1·7	2·9	0·34	0·000	0·006	22·8	Nil ...	Nil ...	Cloudy, faint darkening on igniting total solids
Mar. 15	Town Hall	34·0	1·6	2·6	0·32	0·000	0·003	23·0	Nil ...	Nil ...	Clear, colourless, free from suspended matter
April 18	Town Hall	32·5	1·8	3·0	0·32	traces	0·003	22·8	Nil ...	Nil ...	Clear, colourless, free from suspended matter
May 27	Town Hall	33·0	1·7	2·9	0·32	traces	0·003	22·4	Nil ...	Nil ...	Clear, colourless, free from suspended matter
" 31	Town Hall	33·0	1·8	3·0	0·30	traces	0·004	21·6	Nil ...	Nil ...	Cloudy, considerable suspended matter
July 16	Town Hall	32·8	2·2	3·6	0·20	trace	0·004	22·4	Nil ...	Nil ...	Cloudy, considerable suspended matter
Aug. 12	Town Hall	32·5	1·8	3·0	0·26	trace	0·0046	22·8	Nil ...	Nil ...	Clear, faint bluish tinge, free from suspended matter
" 19	Town Hall	30·4	2·2	3·6	0·34	0·000	0·002	22·3	Nil ...	Nil ...	Clear, faint bluish tinge, free from suspended matter
Sept. 1	House, North End	42·8	2·0	3·3	0·26	trace	0·005	23·7	Nil ...	Nil ...	Whitish grey, opaque colour, considerable suspended matter, deposit of fine sand and clay
Oct. 7	Town Hall	31·1	1·8	3·0	0·33	0·000	0·006	23·7	Nil ...	Nil ...	Clear, colourless, free from suspended matter
Nov. 17	House, Southsea	31·0	2·0	3·2	0·24	trace	0·004	24·0	Nil ...	Nil ...	Clear, colourless, free from suspended matter
Dec. 20	Town Hall	31·7	2·0	3·2	0·30	trace	0·004	24·0	Nil ...	Nil ...	Clear, colourless, free from suspended matter

Slaughter-houses.—As will be seen from the Chief Inspector's Report these have been constantly inspected, and a considerable amount of diseased meat has been destroyed as unfit for food. The slaughter-houses in the Borough number 98, of these 93 are permanently licensed or registered, and in the case of 5 only are the licenses granted annual ones.

Periodically representations are made that the private slaughter-houses should be done away with, and a public abattoir erected by the Corporation in their stead, and in the latter part of the year an address was given in the Town Hall by Mr. A. H. Lee, M.P., the member for South Hants, emphasising the value of a public abattoir, more especially from the point of view of prevention of cruelty. I think none, outside those directly interested in the trade, have any doubt on the superiority of an abattoir over private slaughter-houses. It is obvious that when there are nearly 100 slaughter-houses in use at various times, and in various parts of the town, the inspection of meat cannot be so efficiently carried out as if all the slaughtering was done at stated times in one properly supervised abattoir. In spite of this I cannot advise the Corporation at present to waste money in the erection of an abattoir. I use the word "waste" advisedly, for under existing circumstances the building of an abattoir would effect no other end than to give work for a certain number of the unemployed during its construction.

The reasons for this statement are the following. The Corporation have powers under section 169 of the Public Health Act, 1875, to erect a public slaughter-house, to make bye-laws with respect to the management, and charges for the use of such a slaughter-house, and nothing else. There are no powers to enable them to compel butchers to use the abattoir when completed, and no powers to close the private slaughter-houses now in use; out of the 98 slaughter-houses only the five with annual licenses can be closed by the Corporation. Moreover the feeling amongst butchers is so strong, that I fear no contradiction in stating, that not a single butcher in the town will use an abattoir when erected except under com-

pulsion. Before I can advise the Corporation to take in hand the provision of a public slaughter-house, I shall want to see further legislation compelling the closure of all private slaughter-houses, and further than that I shall want to see legislation enacted compelling all meat sold in the town, whether slaughtered in or outside the Borough, to be first passed through the abattoir for inspection, otherwise the only result of closing the private slaughter-houses inside will be the erection of slaughter-houses just outside the Borough. And further it is not only the home-grown meat that needs inspection, foreign meat should be as carefully, if not more thoroughly, examined before being exposed for sale.

At one time this country took the lead amongst all others in sanitary reform, but unfortunately we are now dropping behind in several directions, and in none are we more behind-hand than in the inspection of food. I am of opinion that no meat should be sold for food until it has first been examined by skilled inspectors, and stamped by the Local Authority as fit for human consumption; once the machinery for such inspection is put in order the whole thing presents no difficulty, and indeed I believe this is the universal practice in several European countries. I am informed that Turkey is the only European country besides England that does not insist on the slaughtering of animals for food in public slaughter-houses, and the classification of England and Turkey, bracketed together equal in meat inspection, will not, I think, strike the average Englishman as completely satisfactory.

The inspection of meat throughout the country is haphazard and bad, and will never be efficient until Parliament takes the matter in hand, and grants the necessary powers to local authorities, who are for the most part anxious to alter the existing state of affairs, but find their efforts of no avail, and, until further powers are granted, the Corporation will be ill-advised to saddle themselves with an abattoir. The Corporation may however adopt steps, perhaps in conjunction with other large towns, to draw the attention of Parliament to the pressing need for the reform in the present methods of preparation of meat for food.

Meteorological Observations in Portsmouth in 1904.

Station in Victoria Park ; Situation, Lat. $50^{\circ} 48' 4''$, Long. $1^{\circ} 55''$ N.

The observations have been taken twice a day by Mr. C. W. Hearn, who reports as follows :—

The weather during the year was on the whole a great improvement on that of the previous one.

Barometer.—The atmospheric pressure was more evenly distributed throughout the year. The mean corrected readings of the barometer at 9 a.m. was 30·011. The highest corrected reading was 30·709, on January 22nd, and the lowest, 28·785, on February 9th.

Sunshine.—The total amount of Bright Sunshine recorded was 1,731 hours and 50 minutes. There were 313 days on which bright sunshine occurred, and only 52 sunless days. During the months of April, May, June, July, August and September there were only 7 sunless days, and for 91 days in succession (June 1st to August 30th) the sun shone on each day with a mean daily average of 8 hours.

Temperature.—The mean shade temperature was 51·1.

Maximum.—The mean maximum temperature was 56·8, the highest recorded being 79·8, on July 17th.

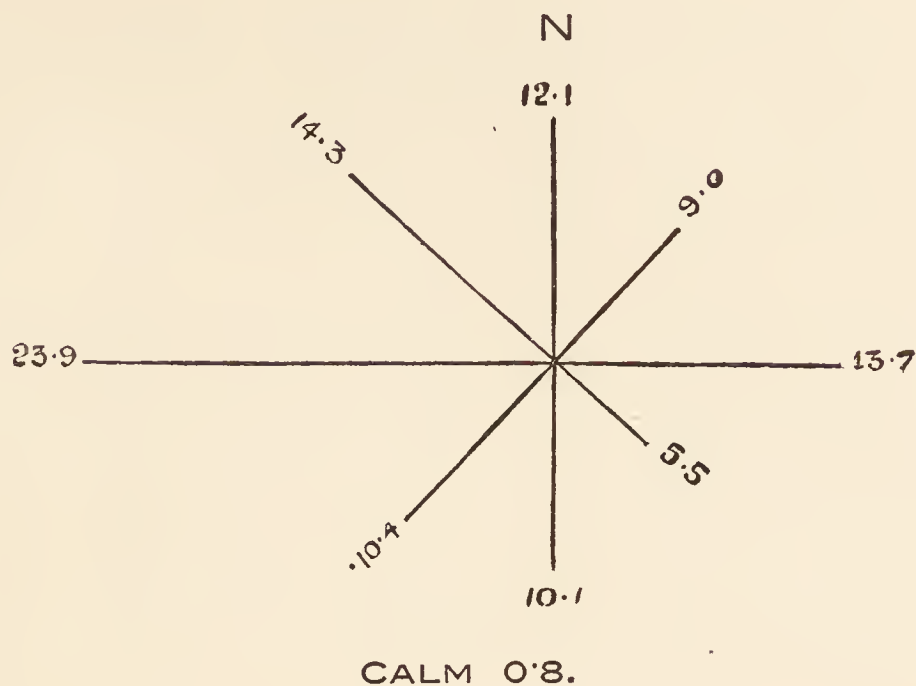
Minimum.—The mean minimum temperature in the shade was 45·5, the lowest being 25·5, on January 1st.

Maximum in Sun.—The highest maximum temperature in the sun was 134, on July 14th.

Minimum on Grass.—The lowest minimum temperature on the grass was 13° , on January 21st.

Winds.—The general direction of the wind was west or north-westerly, but not so much so as in previous years.

The following shows the percentage of winds throughout the year.



Thunder Storms.—Thunder was heard on 7 occasions ; Lightning occurred on 5 ; and hail fell 4 times.

Rainfall.—The total rainfall registered during the year was 26.68 inches, this represents a fall of 13,496,871.5 tons of water, and is less by nearly 4,300,000 tons than that which fell during the previous year.

The following table shows the total rainfall and the number of days on which rain fell during each month, together with the greatest fall in 24 hours.

RAINFALL.

1904		Total amount in inches	Number of days on which 0·01 or more rain fell	Greatest fall in 24 hours	Date of Greatest Fall
January	...	3·95	25	0·77	30th
February	...	3·72	24	0·53	9th
March	...	1·03	15	0·20	7th
April	...	1·38	14	0·26	12th & 14th
May	...	4·02	18	1·36	20th
June	...	0·87	8	0·30	24th
July	...	1·26	9	0·42	30th
August	...	2·39	13	0·42	4th
September	...	1·76	16	0·37	30th
October	...	2·06	12	0·75	6th
November	...	1·30	6	0·62	9th
December	...	2·94	17	0·65	6th
Total	...	26·68	177	1·36	May 20th

Snow fell slightly on February 17th and 19th, and on March 1st, 2nd and 30th.

The following table shows the total rainfall for the past 15 years :

Year		Total Rainfall in inches	Number of Rainy Days	Greatest Fall in 24 hours	Date of Greatest Fall
1890	...	21·65	171	1·11	July 17th
1891	...	31·24	182	1·52	Aug. 20th
1892	...	22·27	146	1·11	Aug. 18th
1893	...	23·15	157	0·88	July 4th
1894	...	35·89	187	1·78	Nov. 11th
1895	...	27·59	147	1·17	Oct. 30th
1896	...	25·66	156	1·31	Sept. 2nd
1897	...	28·38	163	1·13	Aug. 26th
1898	...	22·65	142	1·45	Nov. 23rd
1899	...	25·26	118	3·25*	July 23rd
1900	...	28·50	171	0·98	Jan. 6th
1901	...	24·11	131	1·30	June 30th
1902	...	24·16	148	1·14	Aug. 18th
1903	...	35·18	181	1·80	Sept. 4th
Means	...	26·81	157	Greatest Fall in 24 hours, 3·25	July 23rd
1904	...	26·68	177	1·36	May 20th

*Fell between 1.30 and 3 o'clock p.m. Sunday, July 23rd

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at PORTSMOUTH during the YEAR 1904.

DATE. — Week Ending.	Barometer reduced to Sea Level and 32° F.	TEMPERATURE.													Humidity Mean, 9 a.m.	Total Bright Sunshine (Jordan's Recorder)	Amount of Cloud Mean, 9 a.m.	WIND.								RAINFALL.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
		IN SHADE.							IN SUN.		ON GRASS.		Mean of Earth below Ground					Wet Bulb.	Number of Days.								Total (Inches)	No. of Days 0·01 inch or more rainfall	Greatest fall in 24 hours	Date of Greatest Fall																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
		Mean 9 a.m.	Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Mean of Max. and Min.	Highest Max.	Lowest Min.	Blk. bulb in vacuo Mean	Bright b. in vacuo Mean	Mean Min.	Lowest Min.	1 Ft.	4 Ft.	Mean 9 a.m.				N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
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Climatic Conditions of Southsea during the Winter Months, as compared with three other South Coast Health Resorts.

Meteorological Station.	January			February			March		
	Mean Shade Temp.	Hours of Bright Sunshine	Rainfall	Mean Shade Temp.	Hours of Bright Sunshine	Rainfall	Mean Shade Temp.	Hours of Bright Sunshine	Rainfall
Southsea	40·8	51·6	3·96	41·2	94·3	3·72	41·8	117·3	1·03
Brighton	40·7	42·8	3·91	40·9	68·7	3·28	41·6	91·8	0·98
Eastbourne	40·8	41·7	4·63	41·2	59·2	4·02	41·1	99·7	1·30
Ventnor	41·9	40·7	3·75	41·6	75·6	3·88	42·2	115·6	1·71

Meteorological Station.	October			November			December		
	Mean Shade Temp.	Hours of Bright Sunshine	Rainfall	Mean Shade Temp.	Hours of Bright Sunshine	Rainfall	Mean Shade Temp.	Hours of Bright Sunshine	Rainfall
Southsea	53·0	104·4	2·06	44·7	78·0	1·32	44·0	45·6	2·94
Brighton	54·9	101·8	2·47	44·6	82·2	1·40	43·7	40·4	2·47
Eastbourne	53·3	103·8	2·93	46·3	95·1	1·82	45·2	47·1	3·26
Ventnor	53·8	96·6	2·52	46·2	89·8	1·72	45·8	46·7	3·61

Appended is the Abstract of the Meteorological Observations during the year.

Milton Hospital.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

The total number of patients admitted during the year was 636. The combined mortality in all cases was 6·5. This high death-rate was due to causes to which I have referred under the different diseases.

Scarlet Fever. The number of scarlet fever cases admitted was 340. Of these eight died, the mortality being 235. One patient died on admission, two within 24 hours, one of these having severe burns, one within 48 hours, and one within four days.

Diphtheria. The number of cases of diphtheria admitted was 220. Of these 23 died, the mortality being 10·45 per cent. This high mortality is unfortunately due to the delay in sending patients to the Hospital; they are frequently received with the disease in so advanced a stage that any attempt at healment is quite hopeless. I can only repeat what I said in a previous report, that if cases were admitted in the first twenty-four hours of the disease, the mortality would be very much lower.

Enteric Fever. The number of enteric fever patients admitted was 73. Deaths nine, the mortality being 12·3 per cent. Three of these were found to be suffering from a disease other than that for which they were admitted. One of these died from pulmonary tuberculosis, one acute pneumonia, and one septicaemia.

Post-Scarlatinal Diphtheria. There were two cases of post-scarlatinal diphtheria. Both recovered.

Varicella. One patient suffering from diphtheria developed chicken-pox, with the result that seven others contracted the disease. There were no deaths.

Illness of Staff. Two nurses contracted scarlet fever, one diphtheria, and one enteric. Two ward maids contracted scarlet fever and one diphtheria. All recovered.

During the year the additions to the administrative block have been completed, the comfort of the nursing staff has thereby been much enhanced. The ambulance is now kept at the Hospital. The change has proved most satisfactory, facilitating the early removal of patients, and permitting a nurse to undertake the duty of removal. The decision of your Committee to provide a more modern ambulance will be much appreciated by those who unfortunately have to use it. The usual classes for instruction of nurses have been continued during the year.

I have to thank the Matron and nursing staff for their valuable assistance and co-operation.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES MCGREGOR,

Medical Superintendent.

TABLE XIX.

MILTON HOSPITAL.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS ADMITTED
during the Year 1904.

DISEASES	AGES								TOTAL
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 and over	
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever...	1	95	213	21	9	1	...	...	340
Typhoid Fever	...	8	28	20	8	7	2	...	73
Diphtheria ...	...	53	138	23	5	1	...	...	220
Scarlet Fever- Diphtheria ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other Diseases	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Totals ...	1	156	382	64	22	9	2	...	636

TABLE XX.

Number of Patients Admitted to the Milton Hospital for the Years 1883 to 1904.

DISEASES.	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904
Small-pox	...	5	1	8	7	20	4	6	1	...	6	22	...	6	...	...	1	...	1	8	3	...
Scarlet Fever	...	1	13	16	29	56	120	278	384	180	532	238	177	352	413	436	333	198	270	339	572	340
Enteric or Typhoid	2	6	66	37	35	48	114	51	81	53	83	76	102	92	96	157	101	105	70	73
Diphtheria	4	6	11	27	23	18	69	52	27	38	46	38	37	118	225	211	170	197	211	220
Measles	...	1	2	1	11	4	8	5	1	22	...	22	15	10	6	6	...	1	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases	1	3	8	8	7	18	5	9	25	17	11	10	2	...	...	...	2	3
Totals	...	7	22	37	125	147	198	363	576	323	645	382	346	499	569	662	657	567	542	649	858	636

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.—Under Section 132 of this Act, the Medical Officer of Health is required to report specifically on the administration of this Act in workshops and workplaces. I therefore append special tables showing the number of workshops in the Borough, the number of persons employed therein, and the various sanitary measures taken during the year.

General sanitary supervision has been exercised over 1604 workshops and workplaces. Mr. Gray, the Factory and Workshop Inspector has paid 3991 visits under this and the Shop Hours' Act, 455 nuisances have been abated, a list of which follows. In a number of these cases visits were also paid by me.

A considerable amount of work is entailed in obtaining lists of outworkers from firms who give out homework, and up to the present the benefits from this enactment seem hardly commensurate with the trouble involved.

As regards underground bakehouses, certificates have been granted to the following only :

34, King's Road, Southsea.
172, Commercial Road, Landport.
15, Hanover Street, Portsea.

During the summer months, a constant supervision was again exercised over the houses in which makers of ice-cream lived, and the stalls in the streets and along the seashore were frequently inspected to ascertain that the cloths and water used for washing the glass were kept clean.

Nuisances in respect to workshops and workplaces :

Drains repaired	...	...	...	68
„ cleansed	...	...	...	17
W.C. fittings repaired	...	...	...	24
Ventilating shafts raised or repaired			...	4
Paving repaired	...	...	...	40
Soil pipes ventilated	...	...	...	9
Waste pipes repaired or disconnected from drains				8
Yard traps removed from bakehouses			...	9
Yards drained	...	...	...	5

Water closets ventilated	...	...	3
Water closets repaired	...	...	4
Floors drained	...	...	7
" Bell " trap removed	...	...	1
Water laid on to W.C.'s	...	...	5
Workshops cleansed	...	...	40
Bakehouses	...	...	19
Workshops ventilated	...	...	2
Flooring repaired	...	...	14
Spouting	...	...	39
Roofs	...	...	24
Walls	...	...	3
Animals removed	...	...	2
Refuse	...	...	6
Manure	...	...	10
Sanitary accommodation provided	...	...	7
New W.C. pans	...	...	6
Water closets cleansed	...	...	4
Ice cream stores	...	...	5
Smoke nuisances abated	...	...	3
Overcrowding in workshops discontinued	...	...	3
Other nuisances	...	...	64
Total			455

Registered workshops—

Trade.	No. of Workshops.	Persons employed—		Totals.
		Male.	Female.	
Bakers	180	730	...	730
Blindmakers	2	8	...	8
Bootmakers	77	212	...	212
Bookbinders	8	32	24	56
Boatbuilder	1	3	...	3
Brassworkers	3	18	...	18
Brushmakers	2	30	14	44
Carpenters	50	270	...	270
Cabinet makers	14	70	...	70
Capmakers	5	6	27	33
Cigarette makers	2	3	6	9
Coppersmith	1	3	...	3
Cutler	1	2	...	2
Coachbuilders	14	133	...	133
Corset makers	9	2	38	40
Cork cutters	3	3	...	9
Cooper	1	3	...	3
Cycle makers	39	141	...	141

Trade.	No. of Workshops.	Persons employed— Male. Female.		Totals.
Dress and mantle makers	419	...	1800	1800
Drug packers ...	2	2	14	16
Firewood cutters	35	102	...	102
Fitters ...	9	48	...	48
French polishers ...	7	30	...	30
Furriers ...	3	...	7	7
Gluemaker ...	1	4	...	4
Gutscraper ...	1	6	...	6
Jewellers ...	21	63	...	63
Laundries ...	79	...	524	524
Lathrenders ...	3	12	...	12
Lampmaker ...	1	...	4	4
Milliners ...	94	...	439	439
Optician ...	1	4	...	4
Plaster modellers...	2	10	...	10
Pea packer ...	1	...	24	24
Plumbers ...	12	55	...	55
Picture-frame makers, etc	20	90	...	90
Photographers ...	23	44	23	67
Piano makers ...	2	20	...	20
Pincushion makers ...	3	4	13	17
Rag sorters ...	4	28	...	28
Smiths ...	27	107	...	107
Sugar boilers ...	6	24	...	24
Sewing machine makers	1	6	...	6
Stonemasons ...	6	70	...	70
Saddlers ...	10	32	...	32
Shirtmakers, etc. ...	7	...	25	25
Scalemaker ...	1	6	...	6
Sailmaker ...	1	3	...	3
Tailors ...	392	960	1696	2656
Tinsmiths ...	8	32	...	32
Ticket writers ...	12	37	...	37
Tea packer ...	1	1	4	5
Trunk makers ...	3	21	...	21
Toy makers ...	2	3	2	5
Upholsterers ...	24	78	2	80
Umbrella makers...	3	9	...	9
Wheelwrights ...	15	60	...	60
Whitesmith ...	1	2	...	2
Wire mattress maker	1	4	2	6
Zinc worker ...	1	2	...	2
Miscellaneous trades	9	41	7	48
Totals	1686	3695	4695	8390

Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces and Homework.

1.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspection made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspection.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	78	12	...
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	2890	191	...
Workplaces	350	27	...
Homeworkers' Premises	423	41	...
Total	3741	271	...

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of Cleanliness	40	40	...	...
Want of Ventilation	2	2	...	...
Overcrowding	3	3	...	...
Want of drainage of floors	7	7	...	...
Other nuisances	368	343	...	...
Sanitary accommodations { insufficient	2	1	...	...
{ unsuitable or defective	5	5	...	...
{ not separate for sexes ... ..	...	...	...	...
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouses (S. 101) ... ..	...	...	...	...
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100)	28	27	...	...
Failure as regard list of outworkers	24	24	...	...
Giving out work to be done { unwholesome (S. 101) ... ..	...	...	...	...
in premises which are { infected (S. 110) ... ..	...	...	...	...
Allowing wearing apparel to be made in premises infected by scarlet fever or small-pox (S. 109) ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other offences ... ..	...	...	...	...
Total	479	452	...	...

3.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.						Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories :—						
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133)						124
Action taken in matters referred by { Notified to H.M. Inspectors						12
H.M. Inspectors as remediable {						
under the Public Health Act, but { Reports (of action taken)						12
not under the Factory Act (S. 5) { sent to H.M. Inspectors						
Other ... ..						...
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :—						
In use during 1903						8
Certificates granted } in 1903						3
} in 1904 ... ..						...
In use at the end of 1904						4
						Number of
Homework :—						Lists Out-workers
Lists received						108 1752
Addresses of Outworkers { forwarded to other Authorities ...						66
{ received from other Authorities ...						42
Homework in unwholesome or infected premises :—						Wearing Apparel Other Work
Notices prohibiting homework in unwholesome premises (S. 108)						... ..
Cases of infectious disease notified in homeworkers' premises ...						48 3
Orders prohibiting homework in infected premises (S. 110) ...						... ..
Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of 1904—						
Important classes of workshops, { Bakehouses ... 180						
such as workshop bakehouses, { Tailors ... 392						
may be enumerated here. { Dress and Mantle Makers 419						
{ Milliners ... 94						
Total number of workshops on Register ...						1686

APPENDIX.

TABLE I.—For Whole District.

Year		†Population estimated to middle of each year	Births		Deaths under one year of age.		Deaths at all ages—Total		Total Deaths in Public Institu- tions
			No.	Rate*	No.	Rate per 1000 Births regtd.	No.	Rate*	
1894	...	197,878	4,709	28·05	611	129	2,593	15·44	429
1895	...	170,672	4,868	28·52	856	175	3,129	18·33	477
1896	...	173,565	5,006	28·84	785	156	3,030	17·46	518
1897	...	176,497	4,879	27·74	819	167	2,974	16·85	520
1898	...	179,500	4,971	26·58	681	137	3,048	16·98	502
1899	...	182,576	5,000	27·33	986	197	3,738	20·47	560
1900	...	185,725	4,994	26·89	771	154	3,359	18·09	687
1901	...	188,885	5,267	27·88	858	162	3,367	17·82	644
1902	...	191,909	5,284	27·53	800	151	3,269	17·03	571
1903	...	194,960	5,431	27·95	620	114	2,867	14·75	517
Averages for years, 1892-1903		181,226	5,041	27·73	778	154	3,137	17·32	542
1904	...	198,038	5,579	28·27	791	141	3,333	16·88	625

*Rates calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

†Revised according to census returns of 1901.

APPENDIX.—TABLE II.

Localities	Year	Whole Borough				Portsmouth				Portsea				Kingston				Landport				Southsea			
		Population estimated to middle of each year	Births registered	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under one year	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births registered	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under one year	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births registered	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under one year	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births registered	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under one year	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births registered	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under one year	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births registered	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under one year
1894		167,878	4,709	2,593	611	6,900	123	72	14	15,200	323	139	35	62,915	2,087	873	274	68,990	1,965	935	244	13,823	211	145	13
1895		170,672	4,868	3,129	856	6,845	129	71	23	15,170	336	180	63	64,500	2,146	1,049	358	70,084	2,035	1,146	356	14,073	222	206	32
1896		173,565	5,006	3,030	785	6,834	157	83	18	15,000	458	200	57	66,000	2,243	936	308	71,408	2,078	1,090	333	14,323	170	203	20
1897		176,497	4,897	2,974	819	6,809	108	70	13	14,750	318	161	32	67,750	2,250	985	360	72,611	2,048	1,052	360	14,577	173	186	11
1898		179,500	4,971	3,048	681	6,800	170	84	24	14,500	333	204	53	69,250	2,219	1,531	303	73,877	2,063	1,075	282	15,073	186	154	19
1899		182,576	5,000	3,737	986	6,500	...	95	31	14,200	...	218	62	72,050	...	1,349	462	74,033	...	1,326	380	15,823	173	186	11
1900		185,725	4,995	3,359	771	6,200	...	79	28	14,000	...	248	70	73,072	...	1,607	328	75,603	...	1,224	317	16,850	...	201	28
1901		188,885	5,267	3,367	858	6,500	...	90	30	14,200	...	234	66	73,670	...	1,621	438	76,803	...	1,230	293	17,812	...	192	31
1902		191,909	5,284	3,269	800	6,500	...	74	18	14,500	...	195	46	75,694	...	1,620	405	77,103	...	1,197	317	17,812	...	183	14
1903		194,960	5,431	2,867	620	6,671	...	70	13	13,533	...	211	38	77,468	...	1,436	326	78,476	...	983	233	18,612	...	167	10
Avg. of 10 yrs. '94-'03		181,217	5,043	3,137	787	6,656	137	78	21	14,505	353	200	52	6,937	2,189	1,301	356	73,898	2,038	1,126	311	15,877	189	182	19
1904		198,038	5,579	3,333	791	6,671	...	68	17	15,433	...	186	49	77,768	...	1,750	410	79,276	...	1,113	281	18,890	...	216	34

APPENDIX.

TABLE III.—Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the Year 1904.

Notifiable Disease	Cases Notifiable in Whole District							Total Cases notified in each Locality					No. of Cases removed to Hospital from each Locality					
	At all ages	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and upwds	Ports mouth	Portsea	Kingst'n	Land-port	South-sea	Ports-mouth	Portsea	Kingst'n	Land-port	South-sea	Total
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria...	601	2	176	342	50	30	1	11	19	307	206	58	1	7	111	76	25	220
Membraneous Group	10	...	8	2	...	...	...	...	1	7	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Erysipelas ...	88	1	...	11	31	38	7	1	9	50	25	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	726	5	222	434	35	30	...	19	19	396	280	12	7	8	188	134	3	340
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	223	2	21	90	53	52	5	4	16	129	68	6	3	3	39	28	...	73
Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever	12	...	2	9	...	1	...	...	1	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	11	...	...	...	3	8	...	...	...	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	1671	10	429	888	172	160	13	35	65	905	588	79	11	18	340	238	28	635

APPENDIX—TABLE IV.—Causes of, and Ages at, Death during year 1904.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Deaths in whole District at subjoined ages						Deaths in Localities (at all ages)					Deaths in Public Institutions	
	All ages	Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards	Ports-mouth	Port-sea	Kings-ton	Land-port		South-sea
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	22	2	11	9	...	...	...	...	1	12	8	...	10
Whooping Cough ...	76	34	40	2	...	...	...	...	3	47	21	1	...
Diphtheria or Membranous Group ...	71	1	35	33	2	...	...	...	3	46	18	4	24
Group ...	6	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...
Fever { Typhus Enteric Other continued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	33	...	5	6	7	11	4	...	1	24	6	2	9
Epidemic Influenza ...	1	...	1	1	1	12	28	...	1	33	8	2	17
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea ...	213	171	31	...	...	...	7	2	...	116	72	10	...
Enteritis ...	21	15	5	1	...	...	...	...	2	12	7	...	1
Puerperal Fever ...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
Erysipelas ...	6	3	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	5	1	...	3
Other Septic Diseases ...	4	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	4	...	...	1
Phthisis ...	321	7	8	12	67	221	6	3	...	188	100	10	87
Other Tubercular Diseases ...	76	23	27	9	5	12	...	1	5	40	24	6	9
Cancer, Malignant Disease ...	185	1	1	1	2	129	51	5	5	98	59	18	49
Bronchitis ...	282	82	45	2	1	56	96	4	10	135	114	19	31
Pneumonia ...	183	59	44	9	9	34	28	3	14	96	60	10	20
Pleurisy ...	15	1	...	2	2	8	2	2	3	6	3	1	...
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs ...	43	5	6	7	10	15	...	1	3	19	19	1	7
Alcoholism ...	21	...	...	...	...	19	2	1	2	10	6	2	6
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	37	1	...	1	...	31	4	...	3	16	13	5	5
Venereal Diseases ...	17	8	...	...	...	8	1	...	1	13	3	...	6
Premature Birth ...	109	109	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	50	38	10	...
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition ...	16	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	7	7	2	1
Heart Diseases ...	353	5	3	14	21	191	119	10	31	159	125	28	55
Accidents ...	81	18	7	7	4	29	16	8	4	43	20	6	31
Suicides ...	12	...	...	...	2	10	...	2	...	6	4	...	4
All other causes ...	1081	244	53	29	8	278	469	18	52	558	374	79	243
All causes ...	3333	791	325	152	143	1087	835	68	186	1750	1113	216	625

Port Sanitary Authority.

To the Chairman and Members of the Port Sanitary Authority.

GENTLEMEN,

I have again to report that no case of infectious disease occurred in any of the ships visiting the Port during the past year.

All ships on entering the Port are visited by the Port Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Meades, and, if occasion required, by myself.

The following is a list of the vessels which arrived at the Port :—

From foreign ports	...	...	474
From coasting places	...	...	1406
From places within the radius of the Solent, steamers, &c.	...	...	7709
Total			9589

The following are the nationalities of the foreign vessels:

French	56	Swedish	16	Dutch	7
Norwegian	31	Russian	11	Spanish	6
German	24	Danish	7	Argentine	1

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. MEARNS FRASER, M.D.,

Medical Officer to the Port of Portsmouth.

Report of

The Chief Inspector of Nuisances,

FOR THE YEAR 1904.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Nineteenth Annual Report on the work performed by your Sanitary Inspectors during the past year.

During the period under review 3,522 Notices were served for the abatement of nuisances, against 3,758 for the previous year. This decrease is accounted for partly by the fact that since June last Inspector Hobbs has been carrying out the Food and Drugs Act, consequently there have only been five District Inspectors instead of six or seven in previous years. Inspector Gray also, in consequence of illness amongst the clerical staff, spent considerable time in office work.

The following works have been carried out under the direction of your Officers, viz. :—

DRAINAGE DEFECTS.

Drains cleared	...	...	341
„ repaired or relaid with water-tight cement joints			1683
„ ventilated, ventilating shafts repaired or raised			111
Sink waste pipes disconnected from drains	...		24
Rain water pipes	„	„	24
Soil pipes repaired	...	...	36
Soil pipes removed outside houses	...		8
“ Pan ” closets removed and replaced by “ washdown ”			
pedestal closets	...	...	10
New water closet pans provided	...		813

Water closet fittings repaired ...	...	334
Water closets repaired ...	...	56
„ ventilated ...	..	3
„ cleansed ...	...	80
Water flushing apparatus provided to W.Cs.	.	95
„ laid on for domestic purposes ...	...	8
Extra water closet accommodation provided ...	...	21
Waste pipes provided, repaired or trapped ...	...	248
Glazed earthenware sinks provided ...	...	134
Yard gullies removed from bakehouses ...	...	9
Laundry floors drained ...	...	7

DEFECTS IN CONNECTION WITH DWELLING HOUSES.

Roofs repaired ..	...	484
Outside walls repaired or protected ...	...	171
Sashes, frames or lines provided or repaired ...	...	646
Stairs, flooring or doors repaired ...	...	521
Space under flooring ventilated ...	...	28
Damp proof courses provided ...	...	4
Houses or portions of houses cleansed or distempered		664
Walls and ceilings repaired ...	...	301
Bedding cleansed or destroyed ...	...	16
Rain water spouts provided or repaired ...	...	811
Dust bins provided ...	...	13
Yards repaved or paving repaired ...	...	1187
Yards drained ...	...	11
Courts cleansed and whitewashed ...	...	11
Cellars „ „ „	...	11
Urinals repaired or provided ...	...	5
„ cleansed ...	...	4
Overcrowding in dwelling houses abated ...	...	68
„ workshops ...	...	3
Workshops cleansed ...	...	40
Ice cream stores cleansed ...	...	5
Smoke nuisances abated ...	...	3

OFFENSIVE MATTER, &c.

Manure removed ...	..	78
Refuse „ ...	...	68
Human excrement removed ...	...	4
Stagnant water removed ...	...	8
Cesspits cleansed ...	...	22
Animals removed ...	...	30

Slaughterhouses cleansed	...	...	11
„ repaved	...	...	3
„ numbered and words “ Licensed Slaughterhouse ” affixed	...	...	28
Cowsheds cleansed	..	...	7
Stables and yards cleansed	...	..	52
„ drained	...	...	31
„ paved	...	...	32
Sties paved and drained	...	...	24
Manure pits provided	...	...	39
„ „ repaired	...	...	12

BYE-LAWS.

Notices under slaughter-house Bye-Laws complied with	24
„ „ Nuisance Bye-Laws	42
„ „ Common Lodging-house Bye-Laws	12

The following articles of food have been either seized or given up by the owners or consignees for destruction as unfit for the food of man, viz. :—

Carcases of Beef (English)	...	10
„ Mutton „	...	3
„ Pork „	...	9
„ Calves „	...	2
Quarters of Beef „	...	9
Loins of Pork (Colonial)	...	2
Pieces of Beef „	...	lbs. 558
„ Pork	...	195
Kidneys, Ox (Colonial)	...	cases 5½
„ „ „	...	427
„ Pigs „	...	cases 2
Sheep's Plucks „	...	163
„ „ „	...	cases 4
Ox tails „	...	116
„ livers „	...	126
Tripe „	...	kegs 10
Sets of offal ...	...	2
Hams ...	...	3
Pork Chines ...	...	lbs. 56
Fowls ...	...	5
Ducks ...	...	4
Rabbits ...	...	40

Plaice	...	...	cwts. 10
"	...	...	boxes 2
Whiting	..	...	" 2
" dried	...	...	" 19
"	...	...	barrels 2
Mackerel	...	...	boxes 2
Salmon	...	...	cwt. 3
Bream	...	...	box 1
Cod fish	...	...	91
Cod-ling (smoked)	...	...	boxes 53
Mixed fish	...	...	cwts. 3
Dabs	...	...	barrels 4
Halibut	...	...	1
Hake	...	...	stone 18
Smelts	...	..	boxes 30
Shrimps	..	..	" 9
"	...	...	bags 6
Whelks	...	...	sack 1
Winkles	...	..	bushel 1
Sprats	...	...	barrels 3
Bloaters	..	...	boxes 372
Herrings	...	...	5000
Kippers	...	...	boxes 75
Haddock	...	...	" 152
"	...	...	48
"	...	..	cwt. 5
Oranges	...	...	2940
Apples	...	...	barrels 62
Pears	...	...	boxes 35
Plums	...	...	bushels 4

GENERAL INSPECTION OF THE BOROUGH.

During the year 7322 houses were inspected and Notices were served to abate any nuisances that were existing.

11,694 re-inspections to houses under Nuisance Notices were made during the progress of the work.

631 complaints were received at the Office and received attention.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES — The slaughterhouses have been regularly visited by your Inspectors, and I am pleased to say

that generally they have been well kept. Some of the older premises are not in accordance with modern requirements, being situated in densely populated localities and abutting on the streets. There are at the present time 98 in actual use, five of which are provisionally licensed for one year only. During the year 5005 visits have been made.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.—243 persons applied to be registered as cowkeepers, dairymen, and purveyors of milk during the year. The premises have been kept in a cleanly state and in accordance with the regulations. There are now only fourteen cowkeepers in the Borough. 2198 visits of inspection have been made during the year.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES—There are twenty common lodging houses now in use in the borough, having accommodation for 453 persons.

It has been necessary to take proceedings against the keeper of one house, on two occasions, for breaches of the Common Lodging House Bye Laws. On the first occasion he was fined £6 19s., and on his second appearance £11 8s. 6d., but in default of payment went to gaol for a month.

One new lodging house has been added to the register during the year.

616 visits have been made, including 269 night visits.

WORKSHOPS.—Inspector Gray has made 3240 visits to the various workshops and outworkers' premises, under the Factory and Workshops' Act, and 250 visits to shops under the Shop Hours' Act. He also made 934 inspections of the bakehouses in the borough.

INFECTIOUS AND ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

During the year 1947 cases of Infectious and Zymotic Diseases were investigated.

321 premises where fatal cases of tuberculosis occurred

were examined, and many of the rooms occupied by the patients were disinfected. 637 patients were removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, and altogether 1819 rooms were fumigated, chiefly by means of formalin, by the Disinfectors.

DRAINAGE AND SANITARY FITTINGS.

5124 drains were tested or re-tested, of which 1343 or 26·2 per cent were found defective.

The whole of St. Swithin's Roman Catholic School drainage has been relaid under our supervision.

The water closet fittings, urinals, etc., of the whole of the Council Schools have been examined and reported on, and a report was presented to the Clerk to the Education Committee on the subject.

The whole of the Public Urinals have also been examined and reported on.

WORKHOUSE AND CHILDRENS' HOME DRAINAGE.—After many meetings and much delay the Portsmouth Guardians have decided to relay the drains of their institutions. Plans have been submitted and a good deal of the work has been carried out and tested by the drainage inspector (Mr. Turner). The report I submitted to the Health Committee on December 18th, 1903, was entirely corroborated by their expert, Mr. A. E. Stallard, Surveyor, Havant.

Inspector Turner has also tested the drains in connection with 2595 new houses, and the inside sanitary fittings of 899 houses.

Many complaints with respect to combined drains, belonging to different owners, have been made under Section 41 of the Public Health Act, 1875, and Section 19 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, in which cases the drains have been opened, and the work in connection with the combined drains done by the Engineers' staff at the cost of owners.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS' ACT AND THE MARGARINE ACT.

Under the above Acts 997 samples have been procured and submitted for analysis to the Public Analyst, against 654 obtained in 1903. Seventy-two were found adulterated, or 7·2 per cent.

In June last Inspector Hobbs was appointed solely for this duty.

SMOKE OBSERVATIONS.

During the year considerable time was spent in making smoke observations of the black smoke issuing from the various smoke shafts in the borough.

142 observations were made and the results reported to the Health Committee.

In consequence of such reports, particulars were obtained from other large towns, and in June last the Committee fixed the limit during which the black smoke should be allowed, viz.

In the case of one boiler, not more than three minutes per hour.

In the case of two boilers, not more than five minutes per hour.

In the case of three to five boilers, not more than seven minutes per hour.

In the case of six or more boilers, not more than ten minutes per hour.

Printed cards were sent to the proprietors calling their attention to the times, and threatening proceedings if the times were exceeded, but no action has yet been taken, as our own Electric Light Station is by far the greatest offender.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Public Health Act.—The following proceedings were taken, viz.—

To abate nuisances at—

64, Cottage View	...	Order to do the work in 14 days and pay 13/6 costs.	
3, Bridport Street	...	Case withdrawn. Work done before the hearing.	
11, Clarendon Street	...	Order to do the work in 14 days and pay 9/- costs.	
23, Warblington Street		Order to do the work in 14 days and 13/6 costs.	
25, Maitland Street	...	Order to do the work in 14 days and 13/6 costs.	
3, Curtis Terrace	...	Order to do the work in 14 days and 13/6 costs.	
45, Samuel Road	...	Case withdrawn. Work done before hearing.	
49, do.	...	Do.	
30, Town Street	...	Order to do the work in 14 days and pay 13/6 costs.	
38, do.	...	Do.	
17, South Road	...	Order to do the work in 14 days and pay 13/6 costs.	
19, do.	...	Do.	14/6 costs.
23, do.	...	Do.	14/6 costs.
25, do.	...	Do.	13/6 costs.
27, do.	...	Do.	16/- costs.

Total—£8 15s. 6d.

For non-compliance with a magistrate's order to abate a nuisance at 23, Warblington Street, defendant was fined 6d. a day for 120 days and 11/6 costs. £3 11s. 6d.

Nuisance Bye-Laws—Under these bye-laws proceedings were taken against two persons, and fines and costs amounting to £2 in one case, and 10/- in the second case, were inflicted. £2 10s.

Common Lodging Bye-Laws.—

Non-compliance with Bye-Law 7.	Fined	£1	15	6
„ „ „ 9.	„	1	14	6
„ „ „ 11.	„	1	14	6
„ „ „ 16.	„	1	14	6
„ „ „ 7.	„	2	19	6
„ „ „ 9.	„	5	19	6
„ „ „ 11.	„	2	19	6
„ „ „ 16.		dismissed.		
		<hr/> £18 7 6		

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops' Order.—One dairyman was summoned for keeping a dairy in a dirty condition in contravention of Order 11 of the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops' Order, 1885. He was fined, including costs, £2 9s. 6d.

Unsound Food—The following proceedings have been taken with regard to diseased and unsound food, viz.—

For depositing for the purpose of sale 24 pieces of meat which were unfit for the food of man.
Fined 5/- each piece and 15/6 costs ... £6 15 6

For depositing for the purpose of sale 84 pieces of meat which were unfit for the food of man.
Fined 2/- each piece and 23/- costs ... 9 11 0

For exposing for sale 37 pieces of diseased meat. Fined 10/- each piece and costs 18/6 19 18 6

For depositing in a slaughterhouse 1 piece of diseased meat. Fined 10/- and 8/6 costs (defendant in previous case) .. 0 18 6

For being in possession of 27 cod fish intended for the food of man, in transit to the Portsmouth Workhouse under a contract. Fined 10/- each fish and 15/6 costs ... 14 5 6

Do. with respect to 44 fish consigned to the Portsmouth Infirmary ... withdrawn

£50 19 0

Food and Drugs Act.—

OFFENCE.					RESULT.		
Selling Coffee containing 58 p.c.. Chicory	...	£0	10	0	including costs		
„ „ 52 „ „	...	0	10	0	„		
„ „ „ „	...	0	10	0	„		
„ „ 65 „ „	...	0	10	0	„		
Selling Milk 5 p.c. deficient in milk fat	...	1	0	0	„		
„ 53 „ „ „ (8th conviction)	...	10	0	0	„		
„ 6 „ „ „	...	Dismissed. Defendent satisfying the Court that it was sold as milked from the cows					
„ 5 „ „ „ (7th conviction)	...	1	0	0	including costs		
Selling Whisky 29·2 deg. under proof	...	1	9	6	„		
„ Milk 5 p c. deficient in milk fat	...	0	11	6	„		
„ Coffee containing 30 p.c. Chicory	...	1	0	0	„		
„ Milk 10 p.c. deficient in milk fat	...	1	10	0	„		
„ „ „ „ (2nd conviction)	...	3	10	6	„		
„ „ „ „ (9th „)	...	2	0	0	„		
„ „ 26 „ „ „	...	2	13	0	„		
„ Coffee containing 45 p.c. Chicory	...	0	10	0	„		
„ „ „ „	...	3	10	0	„		
„ Milk 10 p.c. deficient in milk fat (3rd conviction)	...	5	0	0	„		
„ Butter having 12 p.c. excess of moisture	...	0	10	0	„		
„ Milk 5 p.c. deficient in milk fat	...	2	4	6	„		
„ „ „ „	...	2	3	6	„		
„ „ 10 „ „ „ (5th conviction)	...	2	0	0	„		
„ „ 11 „ „ „ (3rd „)	...	5	0	0	„		
„ „ 11 „ „ „	...	Withdrawn. Milk sold by the defendent in previous case					
„ „ 6 „ „ „	...	0	1	0	no costs		
„ „ 5 „ „ „	...	0	16	0	including costs		
„ „ 20 „ „ „	...	Dismissed					
„ „ 10 „ „ „	...	Dismissed. Defendant proved to the satisfaction of Court that it was sold as milked from the cows					
„ „ 6 „ „ „	...	Withdrawn					
„ „ 10 „ „ „	...	Dismissed. Defendant proving to the satisfaction of the Bench that it was sold as milked from the cows					
„ „ 13 „ „ „	...	Withdrawn					
„ Preserved Peas containing 1½ grs. of Sulphate of copper to the pound	...	„					
„ Milk 6 p.c. deficient in milk fat	...	Dismissed. Defendant proving to the satisfaction of the Bench that it was sold as milked from the cows					
„ „ 6 „ „ „	...	„					

Selling Milk, 8 p.c. added water and 17 p.c. deficient in fat	£2 19 6 including costs
„ Lard containing 50 p.c. vegetable oil ...	Dismissed
„ Milk 20 p.c. deficient in milk fat ...	1 0 0 including costs
„ „ 6 „ „ „ (2nd conviction)	1 0 0 „
„ „ 5 „ „ „ „	1 0 0 „
„ „ 20 „ „ „ ...	0 15 0 „
„ „ 5 „ „ „ ...	0 10 0 „
„ Coffee containing 45 p.c. Chicory ...	0 10 0 „
„ Milk 20 p.c. deficient in milk fat ...	2 17 0 „
„ „ 93 „ „ „ ...	1 0 3 „
„ „ 30 „ „ „ (5th conviction)	8 1 6 „
„ Coffee containing 33 p.c. Chicory ...	0 10 0 „
„ Milk containing 19 p.c. added water (6th conviction)	5 15 0 „
„ Margarine for Butter (3rd conviction) ...	21 0 6 „
„ „ „ „ ...	1 13 6 „
„ Coffee containing 50 p.c. Chicory ...	1 9 6 „
„ Milk 5 p.c. deficient in fat ...	1 0 0 „
„ Whisky 6 p.c. added water ...	3 14 6 „
„ „ 4 „ „ „ ...	2 14 0 „
„ Milk 16 p.c. deficient in milk fat ...	2 4 6 „
„ Brandy containing 37 p.c. spirit not derived from the grape ...	Dismissed
„ Brandy containing 74 p.c. spirit not derived from the grape ...	Withdrawn
TOTAL	£105 4 6

Margarine Act.—Under this Act proceedings were taken against two persons, who were each fined 10/- including costs.

Informations were laid in two other cases, but as the defendants were convicted under the Food and Drugs' Act, the summonses were withdrawn.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

FRED. L. BELL,

Chief Inspector of Nuisances.

The Diseases of (Animals) Act.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT,

for the year ending 31st December, 1905.

Inspection of Cattle—The following is a list of animals which have been imported into the Borough during the year ending December 31st, 1904. The greater number arrived at the Fratton Railway Station from various markets and sales—

Beasts	....	....	8,593
Sheep	....	....	27,517
Calves	....	....	3,645
Pigs	....	....	16,510
			<hr/> 56,510

Inspection of Cattle Trucks, &c.—2,829 cattle trucks, 1,179 horse boxes and 231 tow-boats have been inspected during the year ; all were found to be properly cleansed and lime-washed, in accordance with the requirements of the Act.

Swine Fever.—There has not been a single outbreak of this disease in the Borough during the year. I attribute this to the greater care which has been exercised in the purchase of store pigs and the prompt action of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. The regulations promulgated, governing the movement of pigs about the country, proves very efficacious at certain periods and has a tendency to materially reduce the number of outbreaks, especially the Markets and Sales' Order, dated 23rd June, 1903, which came into force on 23rd June, 1904.

In addition to the various orders issued by the Board for

the counties around Portsmouth, it was deemed necessary on the 1st October, 1904, to declare the county boroughs as scheduled areas, and in consequence of that order, I issued 223 licenses for the movement of pigs from outside scheduled areas into this borough for immediate slaughter, which licensed no less than 2093, and I also received 76 licenses for other parts of the county which had my supervision until slaughtered.

Rabies.—The police and others have reported many suspicious cases of dogs during the year, but in all cases upon examination by Mr. F. E. Knott, M.R.C.V.S., they have been certified to be common ailments applicable to dogs, but free from rabies.

Importation of Dogs' Order, 1901.—Licenses from the Board, and negotiations from the customs, have been forwarded to me through the Town Clerk, with instructions to make inquiries into each case, and see that the conditions of the Act have been rigorously carried out, and if any infringement has been committed, it has been reported by me to the Town Clerk, who reported the same to the Board of Agriculture. Since my report last year a great improvement has been made, but still difficulties arise on His Majesty's Ships arriving from foreign ports. There appears to be no one on board responsible for the dogs on foreign stations when embarked. I would suggest that the Chief of Police in H.M. Ships, subject to the Commanding Officer's direction, should be held responsible that the dogs on arrival at home are duly handed over to the Customs, who might detain them in their shed in the Royal Dockyards, until the issue of the necessary permit or receipt of final instructions from the Board of Agriculture. This would be the most efficacious manner of enforcing the Act in its entirety.

Epizootic Lymphangitis Order, 1904.—This order only came into force this year. I have only had one case of this disease reported to me, which occurred in a stable situated at

Milton belonging to a contractor. The horse suffering from this disease was reported by Messrs. Newman & Son, Veterinary Surgeons, Southsea. The committee at once met, and the owner wished the horse to be killed, which was done, and duly buried in accordance with the Act.

Glanders.—During the latter part of this year five outbreaks of this disease have occurred in various parts of the borough, and as it threatened to spread, the Health Committee deemed it expedient to prohibit the use of all public drinking troughs in the borough for a certain period.

I have not found it necessary to recommend the institution of proceedings against any person or persons for omitting to report outbreaks, or committing any contravention of the Acts.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

G. W. MONKCOM.

BOROUGH OF PORTSMOUTH.

Public Analyst's Report

For the Year ending Dec. 31st, 1904.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee,
Portsmouth.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present you with my report for the year ending December 31st, 1904.

During the year 997 samples were submitted for analysis. The following tables show the nature and number respectively of the samples submitted, with the number reported as genuine and the number adulterated, also the nature and extent of the adulteration in each case.

The final table contrasts the rate of adulteration during the past three years with that in England and Wales.

Total number of samples (1904) :—

Article.	No. Examined	No. Genuine	Adulterated	Percentage Adulterated
Milk Skimmed and Separated	596	554	42	7·05
Milk	9	8	1	11·1
Butter	152	145	7	4·6
Margarine	12	11	1	8·3
Spirits	47	41	6	12·7
Coffee	38	28	10	26·3
Wheat and other Flour	21	21	0	0
Lard	20	19	1	5·0
Tea	15	15	0	0
Vinegar	8	6	2	25·0
Treacle	6	6	0	0
Sugar	5	5	0	0
Bread	3	3	0	0

Total number of samples (1904) (contd.) :—

Article.	No. Examined	No. Genuine	Adulterated	Percentage Adulterated
Preserved Vegetables ...	3	2	1	33·3
Jam ...	2	2	0	0
Mustard ...	2	2	0	0
Ginger ...	2	2	0	0
Sausages ...	2	1	1	50·0
Tinned Fruit ...	1	1	0	0
Pepper ...	1	1	0	0
Honey ...	1	1	0	0
Cocoa ...	1	1	0	0
Suet ...	1	1	0	0
Drugs ...	27	27	0	0
	997	925	72	7·2

ADULTERATED SAMPLES.

No.	Sample	Nature and extent of Adulteration	Result, Fines, &c.
15	Milk ...	5 p.c. deficient in milk fat...	Fined £1 inclusive
40	Malt Vinegar ...	75 p.c. distilled vinegar ...	No prosecution
42	Coffee ...	52 p.c. chicory ...	Fined 10/- inclusive
43	Do. ...	59 do. ...	do.
48	Malt Vinegar ...	70 p.c. distilled vinegar ...	No prosecution
50	Coffee ...	65 p.c. chicory ...	Fined 10/- inclusive
51	Do. ...	52 do. ...	do.
62	Milk ...	53 p.c. deficient in milk fat	Fined £10 inclusive
75	Do. ...	5 do. ...	Fined £1 inclusive
76	Do. ...	6 do. ...	Dismissed ; Magistrates satisfied it was sold in the same state as drawn from the cow
81	Butter ...	100 p.c. margarine ...	Fined 10/- inclusive
137	Milk ...	5 p.c. deficient in milk fat...	Fined 1/- and 10/6 costs
143	Margarine ...	13 p.c. butter fat and 18 p.c. water added ...	No prosecution
145	Coffee ...	30 p.c. chicory ...	Fined £1 inclusive
159	Milk ...	10 p.c. deficient in milk fat	Fined 30/- inclusive
164	Whisky ...	29·2 degrees under proof ...	Fined £1 inclusive
175	Milk ...	10 p.c. deficient in milk fat	Fined £3 and 10/6 costs
218	Do. ...	26 do. ...	Fined £2 13s. inclusive
232	Do. ...	10 do. ...	Fined £2 inclusive
237	Do. ...	5 do. ...	Cautioned
240	Do. ...	5 do. ...	Do.
258	Do. ...	22 do. ...	Fined £5 inclusive
269	Coffee ...	45 p.c. chicory ...	Fined 10/- inclusive
275	Do. ...	45 do. ...	do.
295	Butter ...	14 p.c. excess of moisture ...	do.
300	Do. ...	75 p.c. of foreign fat ...	do.
306	Milk ...	5 p.c. deficient in milk fat...	Fined £1 and £1 4s. 6d. costs, after Appeal to Somerset House

Adulterated samples (contd.) :—

No.	Sample	Nature and extent of Adulteration			Result, Fines, &c.
325	Milk	...	5 p.c. deficient in milk fat...		Fined £1 and £1 3s. 6d. costs, after Appeal to Somerset House
368	Do.	...	10 do.	...	Fined £2 inclusive
384	Do.	...	5 do.	...	Fined 1/- and 15/- costs
387	Do.	...	6 do.	...	Fined 1/-, no costs
392	Do.	...	11 do.	...	Fined £5 inclusive
394	Do.	...	11 do.	...	Proceedings withdrawn
412	Do.	...	5 do.	...	Cautioned
425	Preserved Peas		1½ grains of copper sulphate per lb.	...	Summons withdrawn
434	Milk	...	10 p.c. deficient in milk fat		Dismissed ; Court satisfied that it was delivered as drawn from the cow
436	Do.	...	13 do.	...	Withdrawn
440	Do.	...	20 do.	...	Case dismissed
441	Do.	...	10 do.	...	Case dismissed ; Court held it was delivered as drawn from the cows
442	Do.	...	6 do.	...	Withdrawn
454	Do.	...	5 do.	...	Farmer cautioned
456	Do.	...	6 do.	...	Case dismissed ; Court held it was delivered as drawn from the cows
460	Do.	...	6 do.	...	do.
505	Sausages	...	72 p.c. boric acid	...	No prosecution
507	Milk	...	23 p.c. deficient in milk fat	...	Fined 10/- inclusive
508	Do.	...	26 p.c. added water	...	No prosecution
516	Lard	...	50 p.c. vegetable oil	...	Case dismissed
522	Milk	...	6 p.c. deficient in milk fat...		Fined £1 inclusive
537	Do.	...	17 do. and		
			8 p.c. added water	...	Fined 50/- and 9/6 costs
571	Do.	...	5 p.c. deficient in milk fat and 20 grns. boric acid to gall.		Fined 10/6 the costs
590	Coffee	...	45 p.c. chicory	...	Fined 10/- inclusive
595	Milk	...	5 p.c. deficient in milk fat...		Fined £1 inclusive
596	Do.	...	20 do.	...	Fined 15/- inclusive
598	Do.	...	5 p.c. added water	...	No prosecution
599	Do.	...	93 p.c. deficient in milk fat	...	Fined £1 inclusive
600	Do.	...	20 do.	...	Fined £2 and 17s. costs
664	Coffee	...	35 p.c. chicory	...	Fined 10/- inclusive
706	Milk	...	30 p.c. deficient in milk fat	...	Fined £7 and 21/6 costs
750	Butter	...	Margarine	...	No prosecution (test sample)
783	Do.	...	do.	...	do.
801	Separated Milk	...	19 p.c. added water	...	Fined £5 and 15/- costs
805	Butter	...	73 p.c. foreign fat	...	Fined £20 and 20/6 costs
814	Coffee	...	50 p.c. chicory	...	Fined £1 and 9/6 costs
815	Butter	...	Margarine	...	Fined £1 and 13/6 costs
830	Milk	...	5 p.c. deficient in milk fat...		Fined 10/6 and 9/6 costs
869	Do.	...	16 p.c. added water	...	Fined 30/- and 14/6 costs
887	Whisky	...	6 do.	...	Fined £3 and 14/6 costs
901	Milk	...	5 p.c. deficient in milk fat...		No prosecution (private sample)
902	Brandy	...	75 p.c. of spirit not derived from the grape	...	Withdrawn
906	Do.	...	37 do.	...	Case dismissed
907	Whisky	...	4.7 p.c. added water	...	Fined £2 and 14/- costs
945	Brandy	...	37 p.c. of spirit not derived from the grape	...	No prosecution (card in bar)

The fines, including costs, amounted to £106 4s. 6d.

Table shewing number of samples, and the number found adulterated during the last three years in Portsmouth :—

		Year	Samples Examined	No. Adulterated	Percentage Adulterated
PORTSMOUTH	...	1902	300	52	17·33
Do.	...	1903	654	76	11·5
Do.	...	1904	997	72	7·2
England and Wales	...	1903	78,077	6,169	7·9

The above table indicates a very great improvement in the extent of adulteration, but the number of adulterated samples collected remains practically the same as before, adulteration is therefore still largely practised in Portsmouth.

With regard to the 596 samples of milk examined there is a marked decrease in the number adulterated.

I have separated them into 4 divisions : adulterated 42 ; poor quality, 21 ; low in fat, January to July, 59 ; low in fat, July to December, 106 ; and the remainder of undoubtedly genuine character.

The following table shows the mean analytical figures of the samples in each category :—

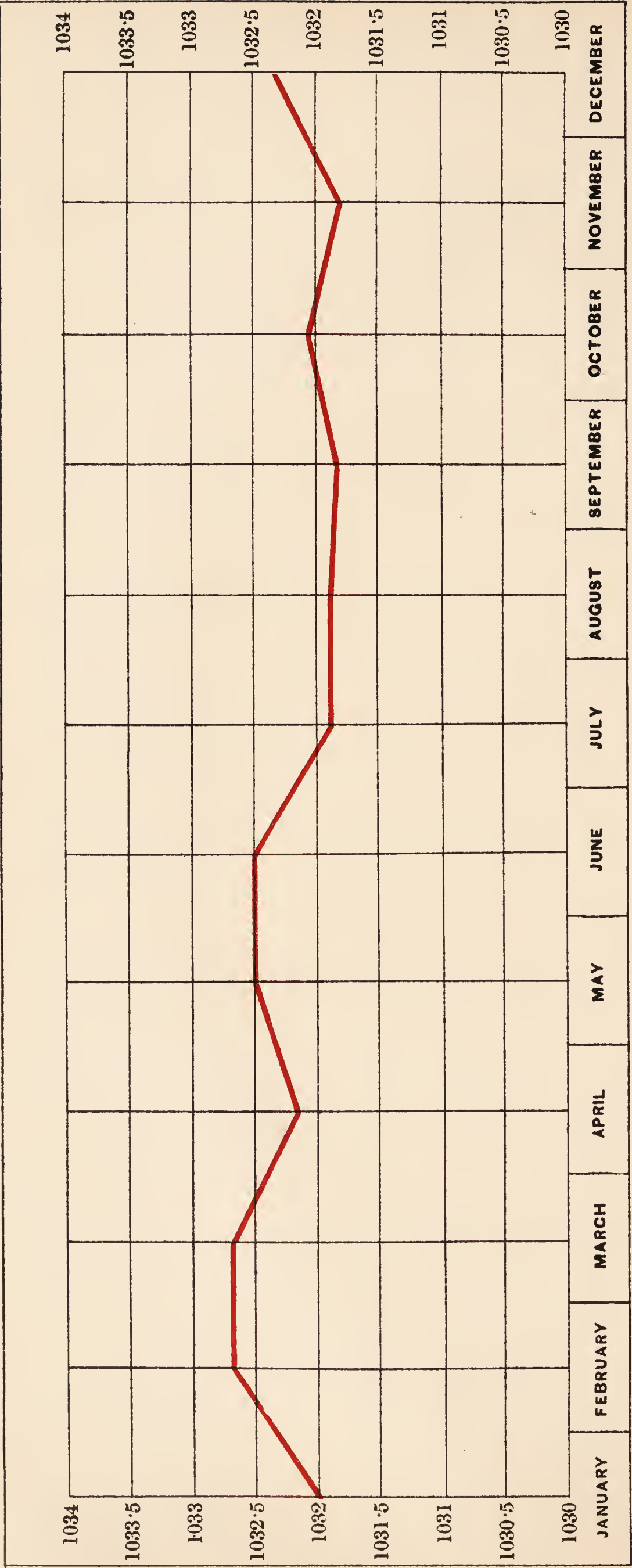
	No.	Fat	Specific Gravity
Poor quality	22	2·95	1032·5
Low in fat (January to July)	59	3·11	1032·7
Do. (July to December)	106	3·23	1032·1
Undoubtedly genuine	367	3·78	1031·8
General mean for last three headings	532	3·59	1031·9

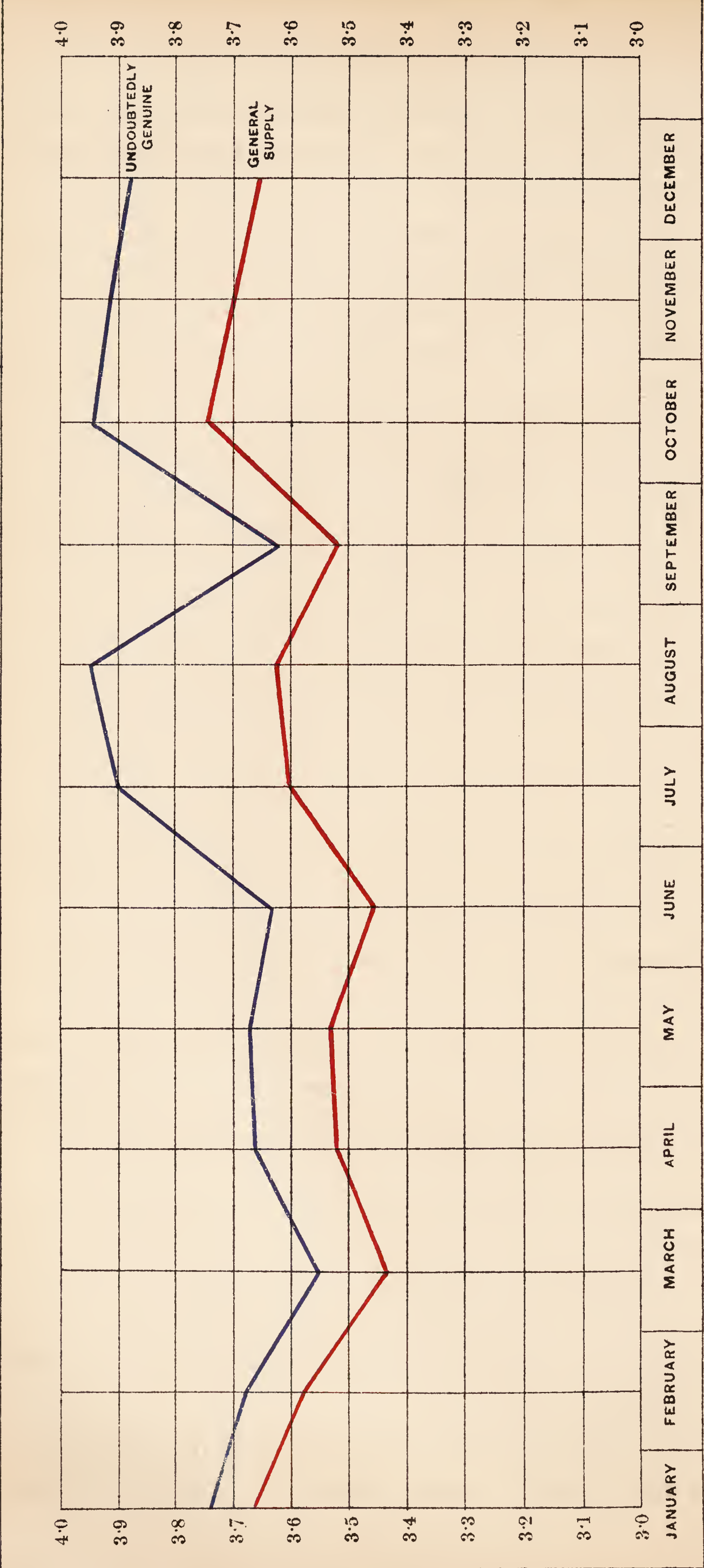
	January		February		March		April		May		June	
	Specific Gravity	Fat	Specific Gravity	Fat	Specific Gravity	Fat	Specific Gravity	Fat	Specific Gravity	Fat	Specific Gravity	Fat
General Mean	...	1032.0	3.66	1032.7	3.59	3.43	1032.2	3.51	1032.5	3.52	1032.5	3.46
Genuine	...	1031.8	3.74	1032.6	3.69	3.55	1032.0	3.66	1032.5	3.68	1032.5	3.64
Low in fat	...	1033.1	3.10	1032.9	3.17	3.10	1032.5	3.09	1032.8	3.10	1032.5	3.11

Below 3.3 regarded as low in fat.

	July		August		September		October		November		December	
	Specific Gravity	Fat	Specific Gravity	Fat	Specific Gravity	Fat	Specific Gravity	Fat	Specific Gravity	Fat	Specific Gravity	Fat
General Mean	...	1031.9	3.60	1031.9	3.62	3.51	1032.1	3.74	1031.8	3.70	1032.3	3.66
Genuine	...	1031.5	3.90	1031.8	3.95	3.72	1032	3.95	1031.9	3.92	1032.1	3.89
Low in fat	...	1032.3	3.22	1032.3	3.23	3.25	1032.2	3.26	1031.8	3.22	1031.6	3.23

Below 3.5 regarded as low in fat.





A consideration of either the table or the curves represents the history of the composition of milk in Portsmouth during 1904.

It will be seen that the fat curve for milk of genuine character is slightly above that in which the samples low in fat are included, showing that the practice of careful sophistication or the selling of milk derived from poor herds reduces the quality of the supply, but that it is not possible to differentiate between such samples under these circumstances. I would venture to suggest that it would be well if the calculation of the extent of the adulteration in those cases in which the fat fall below the minimal legal limit might be based on such a standard as the mean between the two lowest points of the curve, or the lowest point of the general curve, as representing the extent of adulteration more nearly. To explain my meaning more fully I will take, as example, a sample of milk giving 2·85 per cent. of fat on analysis, is reported as being deficient in fat to the extent of 5 per cent. below the minimal legal limit, if, however, the standard figure, 3·4, was used as the basis of the calculation, this would represent the extraction of 16 per cent. of fat, which probably represents much more nearly the extent of adulteration in such a case.

One sample of separated milk was condemned for an addition of water.

152 samples of butter were examined, and only 7 were found to be adulterated. The low percentage of adulteration in the case of this important substance is thus maintained. The figures of analysis call for no critical remarks.

The examination of margarine was undertaken with a view to elucidating the general composition of this substance. The result of analysis show that the cheaper varieties of this substance, instead of consisting of a mixture of lard, &c., mutton and beef fat, are largely composed of cotton seed and other cheap varieties of vegetable oil.

With a view to calling the attention of my colleagues to this matter, I read a paper before the Society of Public

Analysts, in which I suggested the adoption of provisional standards to regulate the amount of vegetable oil and moisture in this substance, and I notice that in the report of the Local Government Board for 1903 and 1904, the addition of water is regarded as an offence under the Food and Drugs Act.

The examination of lard revealed the presence of adulteration, a mixture of cotton seed oil, suet and lard being purchased by the Inspector as lard.

The examination of coffee revealed the fact that the sale of mixtures of this substance with chicory, as a substitute for genuine coffee, is still largely practised, a vitiated public taste may in this case offer some slight excuse to the fraudulent vendor. The mean adulteration, however, of 10 adulterated samples is 47 per cent. of chicory, the highest being 65, and the lowest 30, the adulteration is thus seen to be very extensive, to combat this form of adulteration, it would probably be necessary to make the sale of mixtures illegal as in the case of butter.

The examination of spirits showed the extent of adulteration by dilution to be much the same as in previous years, but of the 47 samples examined, 12 were samples of brandy, of these a much more extended examination was made with a view to arriving at the true composition of a sample of spirit to which the word brandy is applicable, genuine brandy, that is, a spirit distilled from wine in a pot still, is characterised by the presence of certain secondary constituents, of which the following are the chief: acidity, aldehydes, higher alcohols, furfural and ethers. In recent years the patent still has taken the place of the pot still, not only in the production of brandy, but also in that of other spirits, the result of the use of such a method is that brandy so obtained no longer possesses the secondary constituents which distinguish it from plain spirits. It thus loses the properties of brandy, and may be derived from any alcoholic source and thus ceases to be genuine brandy. Acting on this conclusion, and supported by a preponderance of opinions amongst my colleagues, I regarded 3 of these 12 samples of brandy as being adulterated. A prosecution was

conducted against the vendors of one of these samples, but the Justices held that patent still spirit must still be regarded as brandy as it might have been derived from the grape. Commenting on this decision, the *Lancet* speaks as follows: "The bench failed to convict, because in his evidence the public analyst admitted, very properly, that it was not possible to detect the difference between highly rectified grain spirit and highly rectified grape spirit by analysis. The words of the analyst's certificate were that the brandy contained 37 per cent. of spirit not derived from the grape, the fact is, that 'a spirit distilled or derived from the grape,' though a principal definition and description is not complete, and this was well brought out in the judgment given by Mr. Fordham in the Islington case, the certificate of analysis in which contained precisely the same words as those used by the Public Analyst of Portsmouth. I do not think, said this magistrate, that after a spirit obtained by the distillation of wine has been so highly rectified as to have lost the properties peculiar to spirit so obtained it is still spirit obtained by the distillation of wine, so as to fulfil the definition of brandy, that is the crux of the whole matter, silent or neutral spirit having its origin in the grape has no more the qualities of brandy than has a spirit distilled from any other material, otherwise the significance of the term brandy is lost and may as well be given up as meaningless."

I venture to take this opportunity of recording my indebtedness to my late pupil and assistant, Mr. V. H. Kirkham, B.Sc. (Lond.), A.I.C., whose diligent and methodical work enhanced the value of many of the results recorded in this report.

I have the honour to remain,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD RUSSELL,

B.Sc. (LOND.), F.I.C., F.C.S.,

Public Analyst.

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